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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Banks Swing Doors Open

Cash and Confidence Abound

'F. R.' Wins Listening Nation

Economy Bill Defeats Lobby

German Cities Back Hitler

College League Shows Geneva

THE United States sees its banking system resume business under calm conditions. As rapidly as they can be officially certificated, national and state banks open their doors with no restrictions except the embargo on gold disbursements, the edict against hoarding, and a temporary limit on savings bank withdrawals unless need is shown. The banks display readiness to meet all customary demands. The new Federal Reserve currency excites curiosity and quickly proves its full value. It will buy things. From the banks the vivifying current runs through the stores and all channels of commercial activity. Business gets down to business again. There is no discoverable lack either of cash or of confidence—America, gratitude in its heart and a smile on its face, says, "Let's step along!"

* * *

¶ President Franklin D. Roosevelt sets the keystone in the arch of the new financial structure with his own hand. He speaks to the nation over the radio in what is quite possibly the most remarkable address ever made by any President. In man-to-man fashion, in words of one syllable, he uses the tones of a friend on the inside to assure a people whose faith in him he calls his chief asset that the bank situation is sound. He recites the problems, explains the remedy. "When people find they can get their money when they want it the phantom of fear will be laid." "The success of our whole great program depends upon coöperation." "It was the Government's job to straighten out this situation—and the job is being performed." Confidence wells up in millions of listening homes—A tidal wave of it rolls through the nation.

* * *

¶ The new Administration wins its first big battle when the economy bill is passed by the House by 266 to 138. From the House the bill moves on toward favorable action in the Senate with the veterans' lobby, known for years as the most powerful political lobby in Washington, using all of its wide instrumentalities to defeat it. The bill passes the House in spite of a revolting Democratic caucus. Many Representatives are made unwilling or afraid to do what no Congress has dared do since the World War. But the people, aroused, back up the Administration's champions—This time, they cry, it must be the nation above the group.

* * *

¶ The United States begins the new week with a conscious swing back toward normalcy. As banks in the 12 Reserve System centers open, foreign exchange dealings resume, the dollar goes up. Chicago leaders back the Administration's drastic economy proposals. Commercial authorities state that the whole tone of business is improved by the successful passage of the bank crisis. Farm interests discuss a farm dictator to bring them specific help, and mention Secretary of Agriculture for the job. If the farmer can be speedily assisted new skies will clear—The whole nation will rejoice with him.

* * *

¶ Prussia sees its municipal elections give victory to the Hitler National Socialists, or Fascists, and the Hugenberg Nationalists. The Fascist régime will be reënforced by the greater part of 200,000 newly elected city officials. Berlin, with Communists and Social Democrats not voting, goes Fascist. President von Hindenburg authorizes Chancellor Hitler to say by radio that the old empire flag and the Fascist swastika will fly together until the issue is settled. Hitler makes his party publicity head, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda—He will use both a megaphone and a muzzle.

* * *

¶ British railways plan a bold campaign to win back business lost to the motorbuses. They announce for the summer a return rate on all tickets above 10 miles of a penny a mile. This is a reduction of one-third in third-class fares and of one-half on first class. Rail officials admit that unless the slash brings a big rush of travel they are in for a big loss. The operators of the busy motorbus lines that have become as prevalent in England as in the rest of the world of good roads smile grimly, but they smile—Their rates are still under those of the railways.

* * *

¶ The sixth New England Model League of Nations, meeting at Smith College, settles international issues in a way to make Geneva blink its eyes. Student delegates from many colleges, after warm and able debating, decide in favor of an immediate tariff truce, restoration of a free international gold standard under certain conditions, and supervision and publicity for private arms manufacture. The body approves refusal of government and private loans to Japan and declines to hear a representative from Manchoukuo—They hold that Manchoukuo is not a nation, but only a notion.

Mother Church Provides Earthquake Relief Fund

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, has sent the following telegram to the Christian Science Committee on Publication, Mr. Albert E. Lombard, in Los Angeles, California:

The Mother Church has made available ten thousand dollars for relief in the earthquake-stricken area in southern California. It is not calling upon branch Christian Science churches and societies for special contributions to assist in emergency, but if any churches, societies, or individuals desire to contribute they may do so either by sending direct to the relief headquarters of the Christian Science churches of Long Beach or to the Treasurer of The Mother Church in Boston. If remitted to The Mother Church, contributions will be placed in its Relief Fund to be drawn upon as needed.

California Links Rebuilding Plans And Quake Relief

Food and Clothing Pour In From All Sides to Stricken Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 13—Relief forces are summoning every resource with a common purpose of continuing their aid for the 20 southern California cities stricken with an earthquake late Friday afternoon.

As estimates of fatalities dropped steadily, inhabitants of the quake area also were encouraged to find that damages to property, while extensive, were not so great as early reports had indicated, and that they are unimportant in relation to the wealth and resources of the community. The total of fatalities is now set at 119 and the property damage is estimated to be $45,000,000.

During Saturday and yesterday attention was divided between providing relief for the needy and plans for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged houses or buildings.

The American Red Cross, Salvation Army, American Legion, United States Army and Navy, and the California National Guard strengthened their forces and continued to help wherever needed. Rolling kitchens supplied by the army were set up in the public parks where thousands were fed bountifully. Other agencies distributed rations to families with facilities for preparing them.

Tons of foodstuffs arrived from communities undamaged by the shock, and more is coming as fast as transportation can be provided for it. Thirty truck-loads of bread were contributed by bakers alone, and wholesale concerns in Los Angeles, 20 miles away, sent large supplies from their stores. Great mounds of oranges were shoveled from trucks into the Central Park so that the hungry could help themselves.

Clothing and shelter were available for all in need. Military stores were opened to supply beds, and from the Los Angeles County welfare department came furnishings so that no one might suffer from exposure or experience unusual discomfort.

The dust from crumbled masonry had scarcely settled before the afflicted areas started plans for re-

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Force of Law Tested But Taxpayers Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Willie Louie, a Chinese of Chase, British Columbia, has demonstrated the force of British law in a curious fashion, and at heavy cost to the taxpayers of this Province. Louie wished to transport potatoes from Chase to a neighboring town and objected to the freight rates of the railways.

He conceived the idea of purchasing an abandoned river boat and shipping the potatoes by water on the Thompson River, where no river boats have been since the early days of settlement. Long ago the Government bridged the Thompson, never expecting that a steamboat would pass up and down it again. But Louie asserted that the river was still a navigable water under federal authority and when he appealed to the Federal Government it instantly threw the whole force of the Dominion behind Louie and his potatoes.

The provincial government, at large cost, must remodel its bridge and install a new structure with a swing span which will permit Louie and his potatoes to pass. Louie is so well pleased that he intends to remain in the steamboat business permanently and British Columbia taxpayers are laughing at a joke which is decidedly on them.

Jobless Maintain Order; Police 'Blotter' Clear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—In spite of the many hundreds of unemployed men and women in this city living on relief and deprived of the luxuries and diversions which belong to "better times," the Calgary Police Court showed an empty docket recently for the first time since 1914.

Hitler Wins New Voting Power In Prussian Local Elections

Center, However, Holds Balance in Rhineland—President Allows Flying of Swastika With Imperial Flag Pending Settlement of Three-Flag Dispute

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 13 — Municipal elections throughout Prussia yesterday produced a victory for the Government parties — National Socialists, and Nationalists, with the exception of the Rhineland, where the Roman Catholic Center Party remains strong enough to hold the balance between the various parties.

The result in the Berlin municipal elections is indicative of what has happened generally. In marked contrast with the record number of voters for the Reichstag and Landtag balloting on the previous Sunday, a large percentage of people did not vote. In Berlin alone 400,000 less voted. Most non-voters were Socialists and Communists.

In the municipality of Berlin, government parties will have 113 of a total of 225 mandates, the Socialists only 49 and the Communists 46. Since the Communists will hardly be allowed to send their members to attend the session, the National Socialists and Nationalists will have unlimited control of the city government.

Yesterday, which also was a day of national mourning for war casualties, was utilized as the occasion for a partial settlement of the struggle for legal recognition between the black, white and red flag of the pre-war German Empire, the National Socialists' swastika and the black, red and gold of the post-war German Republic.

President von Hindenburg yesterday authorized the Chancellor to announce over the radio that the imperial black, white and red and the swastika flag should fly together until the issue was finally settled. Military buildings and ships, however, will fly only the Reich wartime flag.

"These flags," the decree adds, "bind together the illustrious past of the German Empire with the powerful rebirth of the German nation, utilizing the strength of the state and embodying the honor and unity of all patriotic parties of the German people."

Herr Adolf Hitler, in his accompanying message, declares that this is an indication of the victory of the national revolution and enjoins strictest discipline on the part of the National Socialists everywhere.

"Our victory is so great we cannot contemplate petty vengeance," Herr Hitler's message concluded.

The Cabinet's appointment over the week-end of Dr. Joseph Goebbels as Reich's Minister of Propaganda forms a new ministry and places another important post in Fascist hands.

Roosevelt Urges Beer Legislation In Brief Message

Congress Asked to Modify Volstead Act Without Any Delay

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13 — President Roosevelt today asked Congress to modify the Volstead Act in order to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages "of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution."

He thus fulfills a campaign pledge, a move to bring an undetermined sum of more than $100,000,000 into federal revenues, and takes a step which has considerable bearing, perhaps unfavorable, upon the eventual repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In a message of two sentences, the President said:

"I recommend to the Congress the passage of legislation for the immediate modification of the Volstead Act, in order to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution; and to provide through such manufacture and sale, by substantial taxes, a proper and much needed revenue for the Government.

"I deem action at this time to be of the highest importance."

Measure Taken Up

The House Ways and Means Committee immediately began consideration of a bill to set the alcoholic content "permissible under the Constitution," which by the Eighteenth Amendment must be non-intoxicating. Probabilities were that the Collier bill, passed by the House on Dec. 21, to permit beer of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content by weight, will be the chosen vehicle. But this bill was amended in the Senate to become the Collier-Blaine bill providing for an alcoholic content of 3.05 per cent by weight, and anticipating that the Senate may persist in its amendment, the House may approve the slightly lower figure.

President Roosevelt urged the return of beer solely "to provide through such manufacture and sale, by substantial taxes, a proper and much needed revenue for the Government." He asked Congress to act speedily by declaring, "I deem action at this time to be of the highest importance."

Estimates of the revenue to be derived from sale of beer differed widely when congressional committees were holding hearings in December. Wet interests made huge estimates, and statisticians reduced

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Pittsburgh Plans For City Manager Get Fresh Impetus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 13—The citizen campaign here for a city manager form of government is going forward this week with added impetus following a mass meeting at which Mr. Charles P. Taft, son of the one-time President, set forth the benefits such government has brought to his home city of Cincinnati.

More than 2000 men and women heard his address, which was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Conference on Election Laws and the Municipal Charter Committee of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Taft sounded the keynote of the city manager move here in the assertion that "a city, especially a metropolitan community, should be permitted to work out its own form of government and manage its own business, and there is no reason why the rest of the State should not allow Pittsburgh to run its affairs the way it wants."

As a direct result of a planned government, Mr. Taft explained, Cincinnati's expenditures this year will run at least 25 per cent less than in 1929 and "will stay within the monies the city actually receives." Absence of political taint and corruption of the city's police department was another good reason for having a city manager supervise a community's business, he said.

Senate Is Strong For Economy Bill, Test Vote Shows

Attempt to Delay Measure Promptly Turned Down 60 to 20

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—President Roosevelt's economy forces won an overwhelming victory in the Senate today when, in the first test vote on the emergency economy bill, they defeated an attempt to delay by referring the matter to the judiciary committee. The vote was 60 to 20.

Unexpected showing of strength by supporters of the bill forecast prompt action and ended any doubt whatever that the President would soon be empowered to reduce veterans' benefits and cut federal salaries to the extent of approximately $525,000,000.

Against the President on the vote were 11 members of his own party and 9 Republicans. Supporting him were 40 Democrats and 20 Republicans. As a result of the vote the Senate proceeded immediately to take up the bill which aims to greatly improve the prospects for final action as early as Wednesday.

Republican Support

Strong Republican support for the emergency economy bill was indicated after a conference of Senate Republicans today. Although no official action was taken by the conference to bind its members, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican leader, indicated that the sentiment expressed had been strongly in favor of the bill and predicted that at least two-thirds of the Senate Republicans would vote to confer the broad economy authority on the President.

The substantial majority accorded the President in the House Saturday, when the measure was passed by a vote of 266 to 138, more than twice as many Democrats voting against the bill than Republicans, has had a powerful effect on the Senate and despite the violent oppositon of the veterans' group a strong majority appeared determined that the House shall not outdo the upper chamber in voting the new President all the power he needs to put the finances of the Government back on a sound footing at such a critical time.

Just as in the House, there is more opposition to the measure among Democrats than among the members of the opposition party; so much so, in fact, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, has abandoned any attempt to bind his followers by a caucus or to shut off debate by invocation of the cloture rule.

Debate on the Measure

Debate on the measure opened when the Senate met today with about a dozen devotees of veterans' benefits prepared to make long speeches in opposition to a bill which seeks $525,000,000 of economies largely through curtailment of veterans' compensation, allowances and pensions.

It was not expected, however, that these speeches would develop into a filibuster in view of the strong evidences of support the President has received from all parts of the country.

Senators have been deluged over the week-end with protests from veterans' organizations against the measure, but the majority are inclined to the opinion that the less vociferous mass of public opinion is behind the President and intend to uphold him if possible.

Many amendments designed to tie the President's hands are certain to be offered to the bill—among them one similar to the 25 per cent limit on reductions in any specific benefit which was adopted by the Democratic caucus in the House on Saturday, but sidetracked on the floor later through the strategy of the party leadership.

All-Day Fighting Near Wall Brings Japanese Success

Tokyo Reported About to Send Troops South Into China Proper

CHINCHOW, Manchuria, March 13 (AP)—Japanese reports said today that a battle lasting all day took place yesterday at Hsifengkow, one of the passes in the Great Wall of China.

It seemed likely that the Japanese troops fighting for possession of passages through the wall would cross into undisputed Chinese territory in order to achieve this purpose. Indications were that the Japanese command probably would decide that such action was necessary and send troops into North China proper to attack Chinese on the south side of the wall.

Maj.-Gen. Heijiro Hattori's brigade, which worked southward to the wall from Lingyuan, in central Jehol, engaged in yesterday's battle. His troops were reported to have repulsed a Chinese attack on Hsifengkow.

TOKYO, March 13 (AP)—A Rengo (Japanese) news agency dispatch from Chinchow, Manchuria, referring to the all-day battle at Hsifengkow Pass, said that the Chinese troops had brought up reinforcements in an effort to recapture the pass, which was taken by the Japanese last week after their victorious march across Jehol Province to Jehol City, the capital.

Japanese machine guns mowed down large numbers of the attackers, the Rengo correspondent said, who had massed inside the pass.

Br.....! Chemists Plan Coldest Known Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The coldest spot on earth will be in a laboratory at the University of California here if equipment now being installed will produce the 459.4 degrees below zero Fahrenheit it is expected to produce.

This point is known as absolute zero, or "no heat" point. As absolute zero is approached, molecules and atoms lose more and more of their energy. At this point they would, theoretically, have little or none, according to Prof. W. F. Giauque who with other members of his department have developed the apparatus.

Natural scientists have for years sought the absolute "no heat" point, it is explained. By means of the evaporation of liquid helium it has been possible to get within 1.4 degrees Fahrenheit of absolute absense of heat.

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Things Present

Circulation workers will be interested in the methods employed by a newspaper which accepted no advertisements. See Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

All wearers of Harris tweed should peruse the article on the subject on the Home Forum page.

Youngsters will have fun trying to discover the hidden flowers on the Children's page.

The Rime-O-Grams today are based on the heavenly bodies. Test your knowledge of the stars.

And Things to Come

The career of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, will be summed up in tomorrow's article in the Cabinet Members series.

Tuesday brings the Educational page with its "Advertising—And You" feature, the Home Building and Gardening page with its Hobbies column, the weekly Radio Column, and another Guess-O-Jig.

Large City Banks Reopen With Others To Follow For Two Successive Days

'Up to Public,' Roosevelt Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 3

THE text of President Roosevelt's radio address last night follows:

I want to talk for a few minutes with the people of the United States about banking—with the comparatively few who understand the mechanics of banking but more particularly with the overwhelming majority who use banks for the making of deposits and the drawing of checks.

I want to tell you what has been done in the last few days, why it was done, and what the next steps are going to be. I recognize that the many proclamations from state capitols and from Washington, the legislation, the treasury regulations, etc., couched for the most part in banking and legal terms, should be explained for the benefit of the average citizen.

I owe this in particular because of the fortitude and good temper with which everybody has accepted the inconvenience and hardships of the banking holiday. I know that when you understand what we in Washington have been about I shall continue to have your coöperation as fully as I have had your sympathy and help during the past week.

First of all let me state the simple fact that when you deposit money in a bank the bank does not put the money into a safe deposit vault. It invests your money in many different forms of credit—bonds, commercial paper, mortgages and many other kinds of loans. In other words, the bank puts your money to work to keep the wheels of industry and of agriculture turning around.

A comparatively small part of the money you put into the bank is kept in currency—an amount which in normal times is wholly sufficient to cover the cash needs of the average citizen. In other words, the total amount of the currency in the country is only a small fraction of the total deposits in all of the banks.

What, then, happened during the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

U. S. Resumes Its Normal Banking Functions Under Safeguards

State Authorities Act With Federal

Government Issues Drastic Rules to Bar Withdrawals for Hoarding

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—Close checks on hoarding and misuse of the reopening of banks which began on a progressive scale were being imposed today by the Federal Treasury.

With their firm grip of the situation, neither President Roosevelt nor Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, were willing that the openings planned for the first three days of this week should degenerate into a run. They therefore imposed regulations giving banks wide powers to refuse withdrawals which appear to be for the purpose of hoarding.

On the eve of the reopening, which takes place progressively during the first three days of this week and thereafter, President Roosevelt in a ringing radio appeal to the nation called for courage and confidence on the part of the people. He ascribed one by one the steps which preceded and marked the banking holiday. And after telling the country that "we shall be engaged not merely in reopening sound banks but in the creation of sound banks through reorganization," he gave the nation its credo for the future:

"Let us unite in banishing fear. . . . It is your problem no less than it is mine. Together we cannot fail."

The new Treasury regulations, while leaving considerable leeway to individual banks, nevertheless gives every bank in the country its cue for the coming days. If the banks desire to remain open and stable, the Secretary reminds them, they can stand together against unwise withdrawals.

Woodin Defines Duties

"The first duty of the banks reopening under license of the Secretary of the Treasury for the performance of their usual functions," he said, "is to see that the primary needs of the people for funds for the necessities of life and for normal business undertakings are met."

A regulation was issued empowering banks to require statements under oath that funds withdrawn are not intended for hoarding.

Banks reopened today are on the progressive scale laid down by President Roosevelt Saturday. Institutions which have received their license in the 12 Federal Reserve cities open today. Tomorrow banks found to be sound in the approximately 250 cities where there are recognized clearing houses are due to open.

And on Wednesday and succeeding days, banks in all other parts of the country will resume business just as soon as federal and state authorities can examine and license their soundness.

In line with this program, the Treasury has lifted restrictions to authorize private banking firms, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other governmental financial institutions to resume operations today. The list includes federal land banks, intermediate credit banks, joint stock land banks, home loan banks, and regional agricultural credit corporations.

Among private banks are such firms as J. P. Morgan & Co. and other houses, as well as building and loan associations, which are not members of the Federal Reserve System nor subject to state authority. Other banking functions of normal and usual nature are permitted, such as exchange of collateral.

No List of Banks Given

Today's openings followed a week-end of intense work at the Treasury. Certification was dispatched to the 12 Federal Reserve cities, and from them to the 25 branch cities.

No lists of reopening banks were given out in Washington in advance. This procedure is naturally to avoid unfavorable and alarmist publicity.

Another Treasury order permitted opening for full business of branches of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks located in 25 more cities.

Meanwhile the Federal Reserve Board extended until Friday the date in which Federal Reserve Banks must submit the names of persons who withdrew gold in the last two years and have not returned it. By this means, five more days are afforded in which hoarders can bring their gold back to its proper repositories: five days in which the stream which began to flow vigorously last week may continue.

The threat to publish names of hoarders is naturally a big stick held over the heads of such individuals which very effectively started the tide last week. That it will ever be employed probably depends on the amount of gold out in hoarding when the ultimate deadline has been passed.

The stock, curb and commodity exchanges remain closed pending a more general resumption of banking facilties throughout the country.

Washington Left Gasping by March Of Recent Events

Says Roosevelt Has Done 50 P. C. of Impossible and Will Do the Rest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—President Roosevelt has already achieved "50 per cent of the impossible"—that is the pithy way the financial developments are summarized here.

This city is left breathless by the startling concussion of events. Through it all—hovering over it all—is the broad and engaging smile of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The smile meets newspaper men crowding to the White House; it bathes the face of calling congressmen; it shines upon Carter Glass and upon Huey P. Long alike. It seems to hang over Congress. Its manifestation is heard on the air, in radio appeals to the entire nation. And to say that the response to this smile and voice is like that of a desert to a tropical rainy season is only to begin to describe what is going on here.

Congress, under stimulus, is performing new wonders daily. It is, of course, a brand new Congress. It is, too, a thoroughly cowed Congress. Every bank in the United States was closed when it took office. Then, too, every scrap of federal patronage is still in the capacious pocket of Mr. James A. Farley, the astute new Postmaster-General, who has a smile of his own, a little harder around the lips, perhaps, than that of his superior. But even so, Mr. Roosevelt's own smile has something to do with it. Old-time newspaper men gaze in wonder, mixed with awe. It is not easy to awe a newspaper man. But the subservient behavior of Congress is a portent so incredible that it dashes even a Washington journalist.

Difficult Pace to Follow

Events are moving—so fast it is hard to keep up with them; so surely that goals which for years have seemed only equal in their desirability by their impossibility, now seem possible.

The odds are, as Washington feels it in its new lift of confidence today, that Mr. Roosevelt will go right ahead, smiling, to achieve the other "50 per cent of the impossible."

In the first place, Mr. Roosevelt already has extraordinary powers to control the banking system of the nation. This is purely emergency legislation, but it carries with it the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Boston Resumes Normal Banking By Federal Edict

Nothing Unusual Attends Reopening of Banks—Business Goes On

Boston banks picked up the long-awaited trade winds today and began bowling along the normal course of business.

After being becalmed for a week in the oily sea of a national banking holiday, local institutions went on their way, apparently without the slightest manifestation of uneasiness among customers.

There was no stampede for the cages of the paying tellers when the massive grills swung open at 9 a. m. in the local banks. The presence of policemen outside the entrances was as much of a formality today as it was a week ago Saturday when the Governor proclaimed a banking holiday within the State.

One of the largest banks in the city reported that only one large withdrawal demand was received. When questioned by officials regarding his reason for withdrawal, in accordance with general instructions, the bank's customer explained that he was bound for Mexico to purchase a large timber tract.

Indicates Confidence

The fact that business today took on the immediate aspect of a typical Monday banking session was construed as a convincing indication of the complete confidence which the public is manifesting toward the resumption of normal banking activities. This was the interpretation given out by a spokesman for the Boston Clearing House. All commercial banks in Boston resumed their usual services. Savings and coöperative banks opened with restrictions designed to safeguard their soundness beyond any doubt of their directors.

Large numbers of checks which had been deposited through the mails kept many bank clerks working busily over the week-end to catch up on the process of bookkeeping and clearing.

The only restriction placed upon Boston banks is that of the Federal Government that the banks must not allow withdrawals of any currency for hoarding, nor give out gold or gold certificates. In consequence, bank officials point out, it may be necessary to ask depositors to explain their reasons for desiring to withdraw unusual amounts of currency.

The special trust cash accounts which have been opened during the bank holiday may be transferred to depositors' regular accounts, thus making them available for checking purposes. This may be done by a letter of authorization addressed to the depositor's bank.

Stores Accepting Checks

Conservative adherence to the restrictions by stores that followed the banking holiday were observed today. Large retail stores are now accepting checks from their customers on banks that are open and for the amount of the purchase. Retail department stores have their buyers in the market as usual and are purchasing new spring stocks, the same as normally, according to Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today No cancellations of orders previously placed by the stores have been made.

"Business as usual" seems to be the slogan of the day, said Mr. Melville B. Liming, general secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. "Business in Boston is approaching normal volume. Having in mind the previous official announcements that only sound banks will be permitted to be opened, it is to be noted that every commercial bank in Boston, including both members and non-members of the Federal Reserve System, is open for business today. This is a situation of which the community may well be proud. It is a convincing testimonial to our bankers and a splendid reassurance to the public."

Great Army of 300,000 Gold Diggers Proposed in Answer to Cry for Metal

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13 (AP)—Thousands of unemployed men may be sent on a gold hunt in California to answer the nation's cry for more of the metal and to provide the men with a living.

Gov. James Rolph Jr. and other state officers are favorably considering a plan which would provide for a systematic invasion of the areas which geologists estimate contain hundreds of millions of dollars in gold. The gold "rush" would have the sponsorship of the State or Federal Government, or both.

As originally proposed to Mr. Walter W. Bradley, state mineralogist, the plan called for the recruit of 200,000 to 300,000 unemployed men to be grubstaked by the Federal Farm Board or some relief agency, and equipped with automobile trucks, tents and tools from the army supplies or from other public agencies.

The hunters would be trained by the state mining department in the rudiments of gold panning, and, under regimentation by federal or state authority, be allocated to the various gold-bearing districts according to the extent or richness of the areas. After paying royalties or lease money and for his food each hunter would be allowed to sell his remaining gold to the Government and keep the proceeds.

On the basis of the 1932 showing, when 12,000 to 15,000 transient gold hunters picked up $500,000 worth of gold in about 90 days, Mr. Bradley said it would be feasible to put as many as 300,000 men in the California fields under adequate supervision.

Averaging only 15 cents a day, 300,000 men would turn out $4,000,000 worth of gold in three months. Such a large scale project, operated as a combination relief and gold replenishment plan, would necessarily be confined to surface operations, Mr. Bradley said.

Zangara's Execution Set

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Mar. 13 (AP)—Gov. Dave Sholtz of Florida today signed a warrant calling for the electrocution of Giuseppe Zangara at the state prison at Raiford during the week of March 20.

Yale Toxicologist Submits Plan for Liquor Licenses

Dr. Henderson's Proposal Heard by Connecticut Liquor Control Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13—A system of licenses which would "rigidly" control the sale of alcoholic liquors was recommended here today to the Connecticut Liquor Control Commission by Dr. Yandell Henderson, Yale authority on poisons. The commission, which was recently appointed by Gov. Wilbur Cross, held its first hearing today, with Dean Edgar S. Furniss of the Yale Graduate School, presiding.

The alcohol problem is not merely a moral and political problem, Dr. Henderson said, adding that it is fundamentally a problem of toxicology. The basis for any settlement of this problem, if it is to be effective, he said, "must be not merely the opinions of laymen, but the scientific knowledge and experience of experts.

"The sale of light beer needs scarcely more strict legal control than that over cigars and cigarettes," Dr. Henderson asserted. "The sale of distilled spirits, on the contrary, should be controlled along the same general lines and almost as strictly as the sale of morphine and similar drugs under the Harrison Narcotics Act.

Similar Standards

"For the application of these facts and principles it is essential to make use of toxicological standards similar to those that have been established for numerous intoxicating substances other than alcohol. Examples of such substances are carbon monoxide, the war gases, and the numerous poisonous volatile materials employed in modern industry. For all such substances it is customary to determine the amount that will kill or disable rapidly, the amount that a man can tolerate for an hour or two, and the amount that can be tolerated indefinitely without serious ill effects.

"Practically all that we have to consider in America are whisky, gin, and other distilled spirits of about 50 per cent alcohol, cocktails, running from 20 to 30 per cent, and light beer of not more than about 4 per cent of alcohol.

"Obviously any effective and practical system of licenses and governmental control should be adjusted to cover these three standards with some degree of distinction of each other from the other two.

"Class A licenses should permit only the sale of beer or other beverage containing not more than 4 per cent of alcohol by weight.

"Class B licenses should permit the sale of all alcoholic beverages up to 20 per cent of all alcohol by weight. These licenses should be issued only to three classes of establishments: (1) bona fide restaurants, (2) clubs, and (3) bona fide grocery stores.

Class C Licenses

"No restaurant, club or grocery store holding a Class B license should be permitted to hold also a Class C license, and if caught selling beverages above 20 per cent of alcohol, or in possession of such liquors, the holder of a Class B license should be subject to severe penalties.

"It must be frankly recognized that 20 per cent is a rather high figure to set for restaurants, clubs and grocery stores, if the temperate use of alcoholic beverages is to be promoted. It would be much better if it could be set at 15 per cent. But restrictions to 15 per cent for such licenses would at this time probably do more to promote illegality than it would temperance.

"Class D licenses should be issued, through some bureau of the State, only to persons who are found to be capable of using spirits without serious harm to themselves or to their families and their associates, or to the pubic order. The license should be revocable on evidence of misuse of it, or misbehavior by the holder."

More College Men Found Striving For Scholastic Honors

College men are realizing more keenly that higher education is a privilege, said Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, in his address Saturday evening before the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston at the Chamber of Commerce rooms. "More men are trying for, and getting, scholastic honors," he said. "The increase in seriousness of the student attitude toward college work is very noticeable when compared with the attitude a few years ago.

"With the present changing influence of church and home," he added, "colleges have a duty to supplement that influence. We must teach neighborliness with foreign nations. The Federal Radio Commission may legislate what is to be broadcast in the United States but it has little to say as to what we hear in Hanover. We get Canadian stations much better than American. With this ease of communication across international frontiers we need to teach more international friendship."

Mr. William J. Bingham, director of intercollegiate athletics at Harvard University, announced that football ticket prices will be lower this fall. "I believe," he declared, "in intercollegiate athletics more than ever, but the informal, intramural program should be expanded. Winning intramural teams should oppose similar teams from other colleges as well as do the varsities. If more men compete the varsity will be emphasized less and athletics will have a more general appeal."

Judge Louis S. Cox of the Superior Court spoke on the need for courage in present conditions. New officers of the association elected include Halsey B. Loder '05, president, Edward S. French '06, G. Doane Arnold '27 and Robert J. Holmes '09, vice-presidents; Charles W. Bartlett '27, executive secretary, John R. Burleigh '14, corresponding secretary, and Lawrence H. Martin '28, treasurer.

'Dress Rehearsal' of the Puppet Show



By M. S. Munro—The Christian Science Monitor

PREPARING FOR PRESENTATION OF "ALADDIN"

Left to Right—Raymond Yeaton and Ernest Sackett, Students at the Tufts Graduate School, and Charles Foster Ransom, Manager of the Domino Marionettes. Below—Miss Ruth Coughlan, Jackson College Student.

Appeal of Marionette Show Led Students to Start Exhibit

Tufts College Graduates Develop Both Puppets and String Figures to an Amazing Degree of Lifelike Performance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUFTS COLLEGE, Mass.—The story of the Domino Marionettes concerns an avocation which has developed into a vocation and a serious one, too.

It all began back in 1926, when Mr. Charles Foster Ransom and Mr. Ernest Sackett, now graduates of Tufts College, visited a Tony Sarg marionette show. Departing from the realm of Mr. Sarg's amusing string figures, the young men, then high school students, decided to devote their spare time to this phase of the show business. Mr. Sackett is now at the Tufts Graduate School, but Mr. Ransom gives all his time to furthering the destinies of the Dominos.

Their first figures, made without instruction as none was available, were more or less experimental and lacked even the ordinary head motion. But by the summer of 1929, they were ready to "go on the road," playing at camps and hotels, in fact at any "stand" which offered sufficient space for their stage and an audience. They have spent four summers in this manner, though last year, Mr. Ransom maintained a theater at Gloucester, while Mr. Sackett conducted the usual "summer tour."

Puppets and Figures

The Domino Marionettes comprise both puppets and string figures and in comparing the two, both puppeteers stated that they preferred marionettes. It should be explained that though Webster makes no differentiation between puppets and marionettes, among professionals nowadays the former refer to those controlled by hand from below the "stage," and the latter to string figures managed from above.

"Hand puppets are quicker and can pick up things," said Mr. Ransom, Domino manager, who now devotes all his time to the profession. "They are able to perform more violent actions. We find they are better for shorter and simplr plays, particularly when we play to children's audiences. The chief advantage with marionettes is that they have legs. They can walk, dance, go upstairs, mount horses and go through other actions of which puppets are incapable."

The puppeteers called attention to their new pipe stage which they believe to be the only one of its size which can be raised and lowered to suit the auditorium. Everything has been designed to fit into as small a space as possible for it is often necessary to travel with several shows at a time.

"A large number of people," remarked Mr. Sackett, "believe that the marionettes' strings are attached to the operators' fingers. This is not the case. Their limbs are connected by fish lines to wooden cross bars held by the human operators, who stand above. It is the clever manipulation of these cross bars that gives the marionette its amusing antics. If you want to know how we keep the strings from tangling, the answer is, we don't. Puppets, like automobiles, will keep untangled so long as they are handled properly. Nine strings are the minimum for a human figure, though there may be more when special actions are required."

Adapted to Fantasy

Mr. Ransom has found that marionettes are best adapted to fantasy and satire and are most effective before small audiences. "We try to work up a dramatic interest in all our performances," the young showman said, "We endeavor to make our plays real plays. Some of our shows are original and others have been adapated from fairy tales, legends and other plays. I am working now on a play which centers about Boston. It is a satirical fantasy and will take place on Beacon Hill and in Charlestown. Our figures are about 16 inches high at present, though they grow about an inch a year," he concluded with a smile.

All the Domino properties and "actors" are made by the company in the attic studio of the Ransom home at Tufts College. One of the members, who is clever at metal work, has designed spot lights out of old food cans. In fact, everything connected with their performance is the result of their own workmanship.

Some of their marionette shows include: "Aladdin" (their latest), Aristophanes' "The Frogs," "The Grand Duke's Candlestick" (original) and many others. The Dominos do puppet performances among others of "The Old-Fashioned Dragon," "Xanthippe's Box," a title which is changed to "What's in the Box" for children, and, of course, "Punch and Judy."

Events Tonight

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Spring flower show, Mechanics Building, 6 to 10 p. m., through March 18.

Temple Israel Brotherhood: Recital by Mme. Sophie Braslau, Temple Israel Meeting House, Riverway and Longwood Avenue, 8:30.

Boston University Club of Boston: Second annual dinner, address, "As the New Administration Opens," by Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, University Club, Trinity Place, 7.

Lowell Institute: Fourth lecture in series on "The British Anti-Slavery Movement," by Prof. Reginald Coupland, of Oxford, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

State House Women's Club: Meeting, address, "Recreation and Leisure," by Prof. Ernst Hermann of B. U., 46 Beacon Street, 8.

West Roxbury Parent-Teacher Association: Meeting, entertainment program, R. G. Shaw School Hall, 8:15.

College Club of Temple Ohabel Shalom: Annual minstrel show and dance, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Dancing, 8.

Past Commanders, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Saturday Evening Club: Bridge lecture by Mr. Jimmie Magner, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Potemkin," (film), 2, 4, 6:05, 8:10, 10:21.
Peabody Playhouse—"Gold in the Hills," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Annual spring flower show, Mechanics Building, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., through March 18.

Junior League Galleries: Geometric exhibit, through March 18.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Afternoon reception and dance for "When Ladies Meet" company, 1 Marlborough Street, 4.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union and Consumers League of Massachusetts: Joint luncheon, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 1.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, speaking program, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Music Lovers Club: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:45.

Jewish Children's Aid Society: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Associated Industries of Massachusetts: Regional insurance conference, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Italian galleries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

"Current Events" lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices Peabody House Association and Chestnut Hill Committee, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Women's Republican Club: "Address, "Landscaping the Small Home Grounds," by Miss Ruth Faulk, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Reptiles for Pets," 9:30; "The Land of Windmills," 10 and 11:30; and "The Maple Tree," 2:30. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2.

New England Association of Boiler Manufacturers: Luncheon meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Potemkin," (film), 2, 4, 6:05, 8:10, 10:21.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern wood cuts; American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; sixteenth century French engravings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Japanese prints from the Duel Collection; Chinese pottery from the Hoyt Collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art; also reproduction of German manuscript, illuminations from the eighth to the sixteenth centuries. Through March 26.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Engraved portraits from the Athenæum's collection. Through April 15.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Lithographs by Thomas Handforth and miscellaneous paintings. (No closing date assigned.)

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Animal etchings colored in oil, by Stark Davis. Also wood engravings by Thomas Nason. Through April 1.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—General exhibitions.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the sea. Also flower studies from Hawaii, by Lloyd Sexton. Through March 18.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Saint Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of the sea by John P. Benson. Through March 18.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and sculpture in the "Boston Salon of Allied Arts." Through March 30.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Also paintings and water colors by Giullo de Blaas. Through March 18.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Paintings by Adolph Aissen. Through month of March.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pastels of still life and English gardens by Anna C. Tomlinson. Through March 15.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Drawings by Homer Ellertson and silver-points by Thelma Wood. Through month of March.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Japanese prints by Hiroshige, Toyokuni, Kuniyoshi, Kunisada, Kunimasu and others.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Bratile Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits and landscapes by Grace Collier. Through March 24.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets—Paintings and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur Musgrave. Through March 25.

Ballou Hall, Tufts College—Water colors and oils by Arthur C. Sprague. Through March 18.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Exhibition by Peter Kilham and his geometricians. Through March 25.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings by Arthur B. Wilder. Through March 27.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:30 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'N' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra; "Resey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 Don Carney Dog Chat.
8:45 NBC, Sketch with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Connecticut Hill Billies.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:30 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Reports; sports.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590ke-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Isabelle Sanchez, piano recital.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Teasie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Dance orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 NBC, Richard Crooks; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; female trio; male quartet.
10:00 Dei Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; "Problems Ahead of the President in Congress," Mr. Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Local dance music.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transscription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singing Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Dance orchestra; soloist.
10:15 Muscanto String Trio.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Bill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410ke-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Walter Smith's Band.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Popular vocal program.
8:45 "Royal German Band."
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
11:30 CBS dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920ke-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings; pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

6:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Local musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music; orchestra; soloists.

New England Backs Federal Economies

Public Opinion Preferred " hit a new high" on the New England board Saturday.

This is the conclusion to be drawn from reports of Western Union officials in the Boston office as the result of an avalanche of telegrams transmitted here Saturday to President Roosevelt and members of both branches of Congress in regard to action being taken to balance the Federal budget.

While Boston and New England were having a bank holiday, between 15 and 20 extra Western Union telegraph operators were pressed into service long after the usual closing hour Saturday to clear up the deluge of messages which people were sending to their representatives in Washington in an effort to rally their support to the President's national economy program.

Boston Meeting Planned To Encourage Designing

Design for greater value will be stressed at the third of a series of five meetings of the Boston Conference on Design and Packaging tomorrow evening, it was announced today. Mr. Henry Dreyfuss, industrial designer of New York City, is to speak.

Many manufacturers have been successful in re-designing their products to meet a changing market, in the opinion of Mr. Dreyfuss, who will illustrate his points by citations from personal experience. The conference is being conducted by the Industrial and civic committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Caution Is Urged For Night Driving

The necessity for special caution while driving at night is stressed in the weekly report of highway mishaps in Massachusetts issued today by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, state registrar of motor vehicles. Mr. Ryan pointed out that at least 61 per cent of fatal motor mishaps occur at night and that the risk is even greater at this season of variable weather when snow, rain and fog increase the hazards of night driving.

In his statement calling attention to the fact that there were nine fatalities in the State last week as the result of motor mishaps, Mr. Ryan declared that the "law calls for a speed always 'reasonable and proper, having regard to traffic, the use of the way and the safety of the public.' If a motorist drives at a speed of only 30 miles an hour in the midst of a more or less dense fog, preventing him from seeing more than 20 or 30 feet ahead of his car, how can he possibly stop in time to prevent a bad accident if another car, truck or a pedestrian appears in front?"

Tides of Business Declared Shifting To Serve Masses

The ocean tides of business are shifting from the shores of serving the rich to those of the masses, according to Mr. Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant. In an article entitled "Coming—An Industrial 'Utopia'!" appearing in the current issue of Boston Business, Mr. Filene declares that "it pays to serve the masses now."

In the near future, he points out in his article, "that is the only kind of business that will pay and the masses must now be trained, not merely to produce, but to buy and use the best that life can offer anyone." "Mass production," he continues, "has shown that no other kind of production can successfully compete with it; and mass production in its very nature must depend upon the masses for adequate sales and must see to it that the masses have more and more buying power."

Pointing out that mass production constantly perfects machine process, Mr. Filene declares that routine drudgery and toil gradually must be weeded out.

The writer also visualizes the masses soon engaging in world travel the way they now engage in motoring. "No people will be alien," he declares. "The masses will necessarily become cosmopolitan—citizens of the world." He further says that "the factory system, as we now know it, seems doomed to disappear. Cities will go to the country. The country will come to the city."

Boston University Founders Honored

The memory of Boston University's three associate founders, Alden Speare, Edward H. Dunn and Roswell R. Robinson, was honored at the third annual Founders' Day exercises held today in Tremont Temple. Trustees of the university, administrative officers, faculty, students and friends attended.

Dr. Marsh, who inaugurated Founders' Day three years ago, said of the founders that "the country, the world, needs men of their sterling worth, instead of the dominant type of financial overlord." He added that "confidence never can be fully restored until we have wealth with responsibility, wealth with duty, wealth with heart-throbs in it. The time demands men who see in business not simply an opportunity for getting on, but an opportunity for getting upwards toward the great ends in life."

Judge Alonzo R. Wood presided at the convocation and at the luncheon held in the Parker House following the meeting and attended by trustees, deans and guests. Tonight, in connection with the B. U. Founders' Day, the Boston University Club of Boston will hold its second annual meeting in the University Club at 7 p. m. Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, will speak.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with occasional light rain tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 38; moderate easterly winds.

Maine and Vermont: Snow tonight and Tuesday; probably changing to rain; slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire: Snow, possibly changing to rain; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh possibly strong east and southeast winds over north portion and increasing southerly winds, becoming strong over south portion, and mostly overcast weather with rain tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain, beginning Monday or Monday night, again about Wednesday, then generally fair until Saturday, when rain is probable over south, and rain or snow over north portion; warmer Monday and Tuesday, considerably colder Wednesday night and Thursday, warmer by Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	58	Montreal	16	34
Bismarck	36	58	Nantucket	36	38
Boston	34	41	New Orleans	66	68
Buffalo	38	40	New York	36	42
Calgary	14	48	Norfolk, Va.	50	52
Charleston	56	64	North Platte	40	70
Chicago	52	60	Philadelphia	38	46
Cincinnati	56	58	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	74
Denver	48	68	Pittsburgh	48	50
Eastport, Me.	18	30	Portland, Me.	26	28
Hatteras	60	60	Raleigh	52	66
Honolulu, T.H.		74	St. Louis	60	66
7 p.m. Mar. 12	70		St. Paul	42	52
Helena, Mont.	38	56	Salt Lake City	34	54
Huron, S. D.	36	48	San Francisco	50	58
Jacksonville	62	78	SantaFe, N.M.	32	60
Kansas City	62	64	Seattle	42	54
Key West	74	80	Tampa	66	78
Los Angeles	52	64	Washington	42	54
Memphis	68	68	Wichita, Kan.	58	62
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N.D.	38	54

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 13.
B—Maximum March 12.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12 midnight, Tuesday 12:20 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:19 p. m.

Wide Activities Are Proposed By New Housing Bill

Massachusetts Measure to Aid in Restoring Purchasing Power

The Massachusetts State Housing bill to establish a division of housing and pave the way for large-scale rehousing and slum clearance projects, is of the utmost importance in helping to restore purchasing power and terminate the destructive program of "cutting down," according to Mr. John Ihlder, executive director of the Boston Housing Association.

The bill, supported by the association in a report issued today, provides for the establishment of a housing division in the State Department of Public Welfare, a study of the housing needs of the State, preparation of plans to meet those needs and the formation of limited dividend corporations with permission to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for self-liquidating building projects.

Shifts in population, designated as one of the most significant trends in "modern urban life," has made it essential to provide proper housing in areas to which people are going and reconstruct the deteriorated sections from which they departed, the report asserted. The deteriorated areas were depicted as harboring merely those families too poor to escape at this time but certain to remove in increasing numbers when better times come, thus leaving the slums more vacant and dilapidated than at present.

"Today the deteriorated areas are liabilities," the report stated, "tomorrow they will be greater liabilities unless they are dealt with constructively."

The bill further provides for strict state supervision of the housing corporations as well as limitation of the dividends of the corporations to 6 per cent a year. To achieve the allegedly saliant purpose of providing fit housing for persons of low incomes, the measure would control rents and other charges. Any profits from these projects in excess of 6 per cent a year would be paid into the treasury of the State. The acquirement of desirable parcels of land is made possible by stipulated use of the right of eminent domain.

This bill, introduced into the House on the petition of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is in recognition of the necessity for governmental facilitation of any large-scale construction undertaking.

Model League Acts On World Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 13—Momentary issues of world importance were debated extensively at the second and third plenary assemblies of the Model League of Nations, which met at Smith College on Saturday. Among the main issues were stabilization of currency, restoration of trade, war debts and international tariffs as well as the Sino-Japanese problem.

Debates at the second assembly were devoted chiefly to eight resolutions presented by the committee on economics relative to world-wide return to the gold standard. Five of the resolutions were passed. The report of the committee on disarmament, presented by delegates from Norway, proposed "a draft convention regarding the supervision of private manufacture and the publicity of the manufacture of arms and ammunition and of the implements of war." The resolution was defeated.

The third assembly was marked with debate on the Sino-Japanese problem. Great agitation arose when, after the Assembly had voted to accept the majority resolution calling for the discouragement of public and private loans to the Japanese Government, a cablegram arrived from Manchoukuo asking for membership in the League. After considerable debate, the Assembly voted not to recognize the Manchoukuo delegate after which the Japanese delegation marched from the room. The meeting closed with a talk by Sir Herbert Ames, former treasurer of the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva, who uged the Assembly not to "lose the inspiration shown here."

Theaters

Mrs. Wiggin's Idyl

The Clare Tree Major Children's Theater Company delighted sizable audiences of small folk with a stage version of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," at Jordan Hall on Saturday morning and afternoon.

Out of her considerable resources, Miss Dorothy Major drew a sympathetic Rebecca. If this gifted young person could learn to modulate her voice, she might proceed gayly toward distinction in her profession. She should remember her Shakespeare: "Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low: an excellent thing in woman"—especially actresses.

Miss Gene Magnus and Miss Madeleine Fales looked like paper dolls in their little-girl frocks and were satisfactorily little-girlish. Miss Viola Roache played Aunt Miranda with her usual acidulous touch in the first scenes. As the softened old lady in the last act, she persuasively dropped that austere coldness which has become associated with many of her rôles. Mr. John Hibbard was rather breathlessly boyish as Abijah; Mr. Charles Aitken a suave and silken Adam Ladd; and Mr. Wendell Whitten's Uncle Jerry likable enough.

The skillfully devised settings of this company, which can be illusive in suitable surroundings, simply do not compose on the Jordan Hall stage.

The company's last play of the season, "Pinocchio," with a large cast, will be given on April 8 at 10:15 and 2:15. M. L.

Audubon Lecture Describes Birds Of New Zealand

Three-fourths of New Zealand's birds are peculiar to the country and never have been found in any locality, Mr. Francis R. Cope Jr., an officer of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, told more than 1000 bird lovers gathered in the Hotel Statler Saturday to attend the third lecture in a series given for the benefit of the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

During the lecture, which was illustrated by lantern slides and motion pictures, Mr. Cope said that foreign mammals and birds brought into New Zealand have destroyed numerous birds. He added that numerous species are on the verge of following the giant moa into extinction, naming particularly the strange kiwi. Several species, he said, had lost the power of flight.

Mr. Winthrop Packard, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, presided and took occasion to refute a statement reported to have been made last Wednesday at the State House before the Committee on Conservation that since the abolition of the steel trap the Moose Hill Sanctuary at Sharon had been overrun with "vermin," which those in charge were powerless to control.

Mr. Packard added that the society never has and never will use the steel trap. Instead of being overrun with "vermin," the Moose Hill Sanctuary is overrun with beautiful and useful birds, he said. Before Mr. Cope's lecture, Mr. Charles C. Gorst, bird imitator, gave the calls and songs of numerous birds, including the sapsucker, whippoorwill, ruffed grouse and brown thrasher. The fourth and last lecture on "A Year of Bird Study on Southampton Island, Hudson Bay," will be delivered by Dr. George M. Sutton of Cornell University on March 18.

Iowa Legislature Hears Relief Plan for Farmers

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 13 (AP)—The Iowa Legislature agreed to hear agricultural leaders today outline the relief program they said they would demand Congress to enact by May 3 to avert a national farm strike.

The program, with a resolution calling the strike, was adopted yesterday by 400 delegates from 16 states and the District of Columbia at the convention of the National Farmers' Holiday Association here.



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Pension Revision On Actuary Basis Urged in New York

Security Held Possible With Strong System of Financing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—A majority of industrial pension systems now in operation in the United States must be revised and placed on a sound financial and actuarial basis if the movement is to continue as a voluntary industrial relations function, according to a report issued by Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., a non-profit-making research organization, today.

The report shows that there has been unusual activity in the pension movement during the economic recession, despite many casualties among pension plans, and increasing advocacy of legislative action in this field.

Mr. Murray W. Latimer prepared the report, which embodies the results of a comprehensive study of more than 500 pension plans in this country. Among other officers of the organization which conducted the research are Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Mr. John D. Rockefeller 3d and Mr. Owen D. Young.

At present, approximately 4,000,000 workers, or one out of every seven persons engaged in industry in the United States, are covered by formal pension plans, involving an outlay of about $100,000,000 a year in payment to 140,000 or more pensioners, the report says.

Recalling that from 1929 to 1932, 40 pension plans, or almost 10 per cent of the number then in force, were wholly or partially discontinued, the report calls attention to difficulties that have arisen on account of faulty financing, lack of security from the investment and legal viewpoint and the lack of flexibility of retirement conditions.

"The great majority of pension plans now in effect are financially and legally insecure, and nearly one-third of all plans have been either discontinued or revised downward," it says. "Lack of foresight in appraising the financial liabilities incurred, as well as misconception of the true nature and uses of pensions, has been principally responsible for the failures. An underlying cause for the difficulties encountered is that voluntary provisions of complete old-age security by industry, under a business economy in which the criterion of success and the condition of continued existence is profits, inevitably involves inescapable contradictions."

The report asserts, however, that establishment of a financially and legally sound industrial pension plan can be carried out provided it is understood that from two to three generations are needed for its complete working out.

Both Chaco Forces Report Victories

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 13 (By U. P.)—Recapture of Fort Alihuata from the Paraguayan forces in the disputed Chaco Terriotory yesterday greatly elated military leaders here. They asserted the fall of the fort marked definite failure of the Paraguayan offensive which was started in the Alihuata sector last October.

Because of its key position a few miles west of Fort Nanawa, Paraguayan field headquarters, army officers pointed out, Gen. Hans Kundt, German commander-in-chief of the Bolivian Army, will now be able to continue his enveloping counter-offensive in the southern and central Chaco zones.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, March 13 (AP)—Paraguayan troops routed the Bolivian Third Division in the Chaco Territory in recent heavy fighting, an official communiqué claimed last night. Bolivian casualties were estimated at 2000.

Voting was light in yesterday's congressional election because of the absence of thousands of men of voting age at the war front. The Liberal Party (administration) was the only party to enter candidates in the election.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 11 (By U. P.)—The Bolivian Government, it was reliably reported today, considers an armistice with Paraguay, pending settlement of the Chaco territorial dispute, just another postponement of a definite solution to the quarrel. The armistice, it was declared, would serve to give Paraguay a respite in which to improve her military defenses.

Senate Group to Continue Stock Market Inquiries

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The Senate banking committee decided today to continue its investigation of the New York stock market.

The stock market inquiry will be conducted from now on by a subcommittee headed by chairman Duncan U Fletcher in place of Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, who was chairman under the Republican régime. The committee chairman indicated that for the present at least the investigation would be directed at the stock exchange rather than at commercial banking.

Georgia Woman Honored For Rural School Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT BERRY, Ga.—The award in New York recently of the Eleanor Van Rensselaer biennial medal by the Colonial Dames of America to Miss Martha Berry for her distinguished service in connection with the North Georgia Mountain School for country boys and girls adds another laurel to a career devoted to the service of humanity.

The Eleanor Van Rensselaer medal previously has been awarded to General Pershing, Evangeline Booth and Elihu Root.

Senator Robert B. Howell

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Senator Robert B. Howell of Nebraska, who passed on today, was serving his second term in the Senate, having been reëlected in 1928. Born in Adrian, Mich., Jan. 21, 1864, he graduated from the Naval Academy in 1885 and served as a lieutenant in the Spanish-American War. He took a course in the Detroit School of Law. Later, after some time in the real estate business in Omaha, he served as state engineer of Nebraska, state Senator and water commissioner of Omaha. As state Senator, Howell secured legislation resulting in public ownership of Omaha's water, ice and gas plants, which he managed for many years.

Roosevelt Backed On Economy Plan By Chicago Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 13—President Roosevelt's plans for drastic economies in the federal government's expenditures have been vigorously applauded by leaders of business organizations here and appeals have been made to members of Congress to give the President's program their support.

On behalf of the National Organization to Reduce Public Expenditures, the following message was sent to the President Saturday by Mr. George W. Rosetter, head of the Chicago Association of Commerce, which is sponsoring the national organization's activities:

"Your courageous and forceful stand for national economy entitles you to the profound gratitude of every thinking American. On behalf of the national executive committee and state chairmen of the National Organization to Reduce Public Expenditures I express whole-hearted approval of the sound principles and effective program presented in your message to the Congress with respect to the finances of the Government and assure you of our earnest support. We are wiring all Senators and Congressmen who before election promised this organization to work for adequate reduction in current annual expenditures, urging their support of the Administration's bills empowering you to carry out your economy program."

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Midwest Manufacturers' Association also sent the President messages of approval and encouragement.

Roosevelt Veteran Program Supported

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13 (AP)—The executive committee of Lorenzo Burrows Post, No. 78, American Legion, at a meeting here yesterday voted to send a telegram to President Roosevelt indorsing his program to eliminate unwarranted benefits to veterans. Similar action also was taken by the Buffalo chapter of the American Veterans' Association.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 13 (AP)—National Commander Louis A. Johnson told delegates to the Ninth Ohio District conference of the American Legion yesterday that "putting millions of men back to work" is more important than balancing the budget.

"I realize fully," he said, "that balancing the budget of the United States is an important matter, and something that in due time must be done. But the most important thing in America today is not the budget, but putting millions of men back to work."

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., March 13 (AP)—That the national American Legion take a stand 100 per cent behind President Roosevelt's World War veterans' administration and compensation program was urged yesterday by the Lake George Post of the Legion.

Glass Criticizes Holding Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13—Senator Carter Glass, in a special interview on possible banking reforms published in The Daily Princetonian, undergraduate newspaper, today, declares that "holding companies are among the greatest evils besetting the banks of the country today."

"Certain regulations are mandatory to protect the country from the vast power a holding company is capable of wielding by electing members of the Federal Reserve system," the Senator continued. "To lessen this evil, holding companies should be allowed to vote for reserve board members only when they have special permission to do so."

Separation of commercial banks from investment banking affiliates is likewise advocated by Senator Glass as a reform he considers necessary. He holds that investment companies under control of a bank lie entirely outside the sphere of banking. Some regulations must be made by which they will operate under two distinct organizations, so that the banking affiliates will not be able to draw upon the capital and deposits of a bank in order to further some stock market boost, he declared.

Old J. Q. Adams Check Found in Wisconsin

RIPON, Wis., March 13 (AP) — A check signed by "J. Q. Adams," sixth President, was found the other day in a box of old papers in the home of the late Elizabeth B. Bintliff. It was dated May 14, 1835, and bore a notation on the back that it was for payment of $131 taxes to the city of Washington for 1833. The President apparently was a bit late.

Denver Barber Handed 1866 Note for Haircut

DENVER, Colo., March 3 (AP)—"All the cash I have," said the customer who handed Mr. B. C. Reeves, a barber, a tattered bill in payment for a haircut.

It was a 50-cent note printed in 1866.

He Was Just Naturally Bound to Win



HAROLD L. ICKES

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

New Secretary of the Interior Fights Hard and Grows Dahlias

Friends Say Roosevelt Was Wise When He Named This Republican of Chicago—Wife Is Member of the Illinois Legislature

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A man's business office may tell much about him. A few days before Mr. Harold L. Ickes, the new Secretary of the Interior, went to Washington, the writer called on him in his law office on La Salle Street, Chicago's financial center. He sat at an unimposing desk upon which lay papers and other working materials. A telephone call from an important political figure delayed the interview and gave his interviewer time to look about his unpretentious quarters.

On the wall hung a number of autographed photographs of familiar people—some half dozen or more men of prominence, chiefly Republicans, whose political campaigns he has managed or assisted in managing. A United States treasury check for $1, marked "salary," told of his activities in 1917.

But the dominating adornment of the wall spaces was a large sunshiny oil painting. The subject was dahlias, and there was a great array of them, curly petaled flowers of rich red shades, salmon pink, clear prismatic yellow, lavender, white. It was a "portrait study" of the varieties which Mr. Ickes originated in his suburban gardens.

We talked about flowers and politics, on this busy morning before the Chicago lawyer left for his new post in Washington, but before I report his own rather undercolored autobiographical notes in regard to these activities, it might be interesting to know how other people regard the achievements of this attorney who has suddenly been placed in an office which employs more than 12,000 workers and spends around $55,000,000 annually. Why did the Democratic President give one of the most important posts at his command to this Republican?

As His Friends Know Him

I asked one of his old friends, Prof. Charles E. Merriam, chairman of the department of political science at the University of Chicago, and a leading authority in this field.

"Roosevelt knew what he was doing when he appointed Harold Ickes," said Professor Merriam.

"Ickes has never before held a political office, but he is probably the smartest politician in the Cabinet. He possesses a most unusual combination of qualities: political sagacity and organizing ability on the one hand; and on the other, courage and a democratic spirit.

"I don't know another such type in the United States, and I have a wide acquaintance among men in municipal affairs. He would have made a first-class party politician if he cared to be one, but he has preferred to fight the machine. He understands the whole repertory of political strategy, yet he has never used his talents for personal gain.

"He hates corruption in government, and he has put his rare political ability at the service of candidates fighting it. He hasn't been satisfied to aim his blows at the petty grafters of the underworld, but has gone after the big grafters of the upper world, the ones who usually manage to divert attention from themselves.

"First, he challenged the traction interests, then the gas and more recently the electric light people. He wasn't unreasonable in his fighting, nor demagogic; he simply demanded that utility corporations subordinate private to public interest, something they were unwilling to do."

Does Not Easily Give Up

Professor Merriam, who has long been active in the practice, as well as the theory, of politics, first came to know Mr. Ickes in an independent mayoral campaign in Chicago in the late '90s, when both volunteered their services. Later Mr. Ickes managed the political scientist's own campaign when he was Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago.

Looking back over the 35-year period in which they have known each other well, Professor Merriam said he admired Mr. Ickes particularly for his unusual qualities of persistence and patience. Too often good citizens who set out to do great things in cleaning up politics get discouraged at the first set-back.

One defeat at the polls leaves them disillusioned if not embittered at the lack of support given them by other good citizens. Not so Mr. Ickes, said his fellow-campaigner. "As we say in boxing, he hasn't a glass chin. He can take a blow on the jaw and not feel sorry for himself. His reaction is to figure how he can strike back most quickly and effectively."

For curiously, it seems, this man who has just stepped into one of the highest posts the Democrats had to offer has been most of the time campaigning for unsuccessful Republican or Progressive Republican candidates.

"You might call it a series of frustrations, with success at the end," said Professor Merriam. Mr. Ickes supported one candidate after another and saw them all lose in hard-fought contests: Harlan, the Chicago mayoral candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Charles E. Hughes, Professor Merriam, a New York anti-Tammany candidate, and so on.

But Professor Merriam, who has studied tactics closely, is convinced that the campaigns failed not through any fault of the astute manager but because "you can't get blood out of turnip." Not enough people wanted the kind of candidates he wanted to support, that was all.

Justifies Friendly Faith

Professor Merriam was sure the time would come when his friend would turn up on the winning side. And now he has. He was western manager of the Progressives for Roosevelt in the last campaign.

He also has proved successful in the last few years in managing his wife's campaign for the State Legislature. Mrs. Anna Wilmarth Ickes is now beginning her third term at the capital.

Mrs. Ickes is a person of importance in her own right. Daughter of an eminent Chicago woman philanthropist, active clubwoman and mother, she has made an excellent record in her four years at Springfield, according to the local civic organization that examines candidates' fitness. Washington will not get to know Mrs. Ickes until later in the year, for as long as the Illinois Legislature is in session, the wife of the Secretary of the Interior cannot join her husband, a novel situation for a Cabinet officer's lady to find herself in.

"But I cannot disenfranchise my district," she said when asked her plans.

Mrs. Ickes's interests are not limited to politics, any more than her husband's are. Indian archæology is her hobby. For the last 10 years, she said, she has been going down to a desert expedition station near Gallup, N. M., to pursue archæological studies. As a matter of fact, her own leisure pursuits and those of her husband supplement each other neatly. She doesn't raise dahlias but she "likes the results," her husband says. He doesn't go in for prehistoric Indian lore, but he is keenly interested in the political situation of the modern Indians, Mrs. Ickes explains.

Agree in the Main

Politically, they agree in the main. Mrs. Ickes was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket but said she considered herself a Progressive Republican. Mr. Ickes says he always votes in the Republican primaries.

Mr. Ickes sketched his biography briefly when asked to tell the chief events of his life. As a senior at the University of Chicago, he became interested in politics. Mr. John M. Harlan was running as an independent candidate for Mayor of Chicago against a machine candidate. His funds were small and he called for volunteers. Mr. Ickes served an apprenticeship as a supervisor of poll watchers.

After college Mr. Ickes got valuable experience working for four years on various Chicago newspapers. Then he went back to the University of Chicago and took his law degree. A few years later, when Harlan ran on the Republican ticket, Mr. Ickes was his campaign manager. He joined the Progressives when Theodore Roosevelt split away from the G. O. P. in 1912 and he became county, and later state, chairman of the new party.

He returned to the Republican fold when Charles E. Hughes was candidate. Mr. Hughes appointed him as one of a committee of 15 to manage his campaign. Later Mr. Ickes was manager of the Illinois primary campaign of Senator Johnson for President.

Mr. Ickes is more likely to talk about his dahlias than he is about his political activities. He started in a small, backward sort of way, spading his own ground and trying to raise flowers of beautiful colors.

Cleopatra Came High

He especially liked dahlias, but they didn't do so well for him; the climate here wasn't right, he decided; and he thought he would have to give them up. Then an enterprising young salesman of a New York nursery came to see him and persuaded him to try a new variety, called Cleopatra.

Now the bulb for Cleopatra cost $25, which is quite a lot to pay for a dahlia when it is a question as to whether it will grow at all, but Mr. Ickes couldn't resist the temptation, and he bought it. Cleopatra was a complete success. Encouraged, the amateur gardener continued, planting new varieties from seed and at last bringing out some beautiful new ones.

A particularly lovely sunset colored bloom of his breeding he has called Anna W. Ickes for his wife. This variety is patented. Yes, you can patent new flower names, said Mr. Ickes. This is where it comes in handy for a flower gardener to be an attorney A new patent law made this possible and the Anna W. Ickes was one of the very first flowers to be protected under the law.

Flower gardening is now a large scale hobby with Mr. Ickes. He has to have assistants, his gardens have grown so extensive. But he will leave his flowers when he goes to Washington. He has a pretty big job on his hands without bothering about dahlias, he thinks.

Gold Mining Boom Reported in Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, March 13—Gold mining in Alaska has been given great impetus by the financial stringency, for Alaskans can still use gold dust for small change, and big stakes are to be made in the larger dredging operations.

"Our banks are in sound condition," said President E. A. Rasmuson of the Bank of Alaska yesterday—but merchants and banks have returned to the old-time gold scales and are ready to do business on a pioneering basis if necessary.

Mining was the single industry of the Territory that showed an upward trend in 1932. Domestic gold and silver shipped that year amounted to $9,328,879, as against $9,018,378 for 1931, the United States Treasury Department reported.

Corner Grocery to Lose Food Trade If Beer and Corner Saloon Return

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—How much would two beers a day cost, if legal beer came back? Well, in actual money, at five cents a glass, a month's beer would cost $3.10.

But in food, if the drinker's family was poor, and every penny counted, it would mean that the following articles could not be bought: One can of spaghetti, one can of beans, one can of tomato soup, one can of vegetable soup, one pound of cocoa, 10 pounds of onions, five pounds of flour, 15 pounds of potatoes, two pounds of sugar, a bag of salt, a dozen oranges, four pounds of apples, a head of cabbage, a bunch of carrots, a box of pancake flour, a can of sirup, a box of rolled oats, a box of raisins, three cans of evaporated milk, a half-pound of bacon, a pound of rice, two cans of tomatoes, a dozen eggs, a pound of prunes a pound of butter, two loaves of bread and, in addition, three cakes of soap.

That is another way of saying that the cost of two beers a day for a month would buy just that much food, according to the Union Signal, publication of the National W. C. T. U., which in a recent issue describes a window display prepared by the Salem, N. J., W. C. T. U., to show just how much food could be bought for $3.10.

It is also another way of saying that just that much food would not be bought from the corner grocer each month by many families.

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To expedite the handling of checks and to simplify the work, customers of Boston commercial banks are asked please to note the following suggestions: —

1. To list on one deposit slip cash, checks on Boston banks, United States Treasury Checks, and Postal Money Orders.

2. To list on another deposit slip checks on banks in New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco.

3. To list on a third deposit slip checks on banks in all other cities and towns.

Customers having a small number of checks to deposit are asked to co-operate with the banks by mailing these deposits.

Those customers who have opened special trust cash accounts may transfer these accounts to their regular accounts, thus making them available for checking purposes. This may be done by means of a letter of authorization addressed to the customers' bank.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

Liquor Control Measures Drafted In Many States

Machinery Set Up for Action on Question of National Repeal

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—With sessions in many states drawing toward a close, legislatures of the nation are speeding consideration of state liquor enforcement laws and setting up machinery for citizens to express themselves on the national repeal proposal.

Indiana has adopted state repeal legislation while similar bills are pending in a number of other assemblies, a survey showed. The present status of the issue follows:

Illinois—State repeal law awaiting the signature of Gov. Henry Horner, who has signified approval. Measures are ready for introduction to regulate the liquor traffic.

Indiana—State prohibition laws have been repealed along with the adoption of bills to regulate manufacture and sale of beer. The State awaited action of the Governor on a measure to call a state convention on national repeal.

Maine—Three plans for repeal conventions are before the Legislature and a fourth is pending.

Rhode Island—Public hearings are scheduled Tuesday on a bill to legalize beer. On the same day the State Liquor Commission expects to introduce a measure for holding a convention to act on repeal.

Missouri—Governor is expected to sign a bill legalizing manufacture and sale of 3.2 per cent beer by weight. The Senate virtually is certain of passage of a state repeal bill but prospects of House passage are slim. No opposition has been apparent to a bill setting up machinery for action on national repeal.

Idaho—A new act gives the Governor authority to call a special election to name repeal convention delegates. It was expected delegates would be elected in August next year.

Wisconsin—Its state prohibition laws repealed years ago, an election to name delegates for a repeal convention has been set for April 4 with the convention scheduled April 25.

Kansas—The Senate is to reconsider its vote on a measure proposing a method through popular vote to select delegates for a state repeal convention. The measure lacked one vote of passage Saturday.

North Dakota — The Legislature before adjournment passed a bill to set up municipal liquor stores if Congress permits. It refused to repeal state enforcement laws.

Michigan — The Governor has signed a measure calling for a convention on April 10 on the question of repeal.

New Jersey — The Republican majority conference committee adopted a plan for convention delegates to be chosen in May and to assemble 10 days later for repeal action.

Pennsylvania — Legislation is pending in the House after Senate passage for election of convention delegates in November.

West Virginia — The Legislature passed a bill to legalize 3.05 per cent beer; state prohibition repeal will be submitted to voters in the 1934 general election, and a special election has been called June 27 to name convention delegates to dispose of national repeal.

Texas—Bills are pending in committees for election of convention delegates. One seeks to postpone the election until after the 1934 general election, another proposes delegate election within 90 days.

Minnesota—Bills pending to repeal state enforcement and to regulate sale of 3.05 beer if permitted.

Iowa—State liquor control and convention bills are pending.

Nebraska—A bill for resubmission of the state constitutional prohibition provisions awaits House action after passage by the Senate.

New Mexico—A bill regulating liquor, providing the state "bone dry law" is repealed at a special election Sept. 19, is in the hands of the Governor. At the same election voters name constitutional convention delegates.

Utah—The Legislature passed bills legalizing the manufacture of beer for sale outside the State and for the election of delegates for action on repeal at a date to be set by the Governor.

Oregon—A special election has been ordered June 21 to elect convention delegates.

Oklahoma—House is preparing to argue method of selecting convention delegates.

Colorado—Two bills ready for Governor to replace laws wiped out. One bill regulates sale of beer and intoxicants and the other provides license fees.

Wyoming—Four per cent beer legalized. Machinery provided for referendum on state repeal and for convention for action on national repeal.

Washington—The Governor is authorized to call Eighteenth Amendment convention between five and eight months after Congress submits question.

Montana — Governor has under consideration bills for repeal submission and setting up beer and liquor license systems.

California—Assembly bill is pending in Senate providing for method of naming prohibition convention delegates.

Washington Gasps At Roosevelt Pace

(Continued from Page 1)

greatest degree of banking unity, for the time being, this country has had.

It seems incredible that this degree of unity should ever again be returned to the old system of 49 competition controls. Certainly a banking house cleaning is in order. Evidences of this are already accumulating. The Government is putting emphasis on the superior strength of members of the Federal Reserve System by letting these banks open up first. There is said to be a rush of private banks to join the Reserve System.

Other privileges to Reserve Banks, or conversely, impositions on nonmember banks, are likely, and they will aid the unification of banks into one big system it is thought here. At any rate, Mr. Roosevelt once more insisted last night, "we do not want any and will not have another epidemic of bank failures." And only through a sound, unified banking system can this be achieved, it is argued.

Veterans Must Behave

In the second place, Mr. Roosevelt has struck for governmental economy, and actually got a 266 to 138 vote from the House giving him power to cut the budget $500,000,000!

"Economy" in this instance is a euphuism for cuts in veterans' expenditures. The fact that the House, after all these years, has actually voted authority to cut the surest source of political patronage, veterans' compensations—has in fact authorized twisting the tail of the most powerful bloc in politics, the American Legion—leaves the most fluent reporter almost inarticulate.

Just as stupefying is the expectation that the Senate will now follow suit. While desiring to eschew hyperbole, the normal reaction here seems to be that if such things can happen, then there is really no reason why the business slump should continue any longer; and that if revived public confidence has anything to do with it—always providing the relative position of Congress and Mr. Roosevelt's smile holds good—the time for turning over a new leaf is at hand.

The country is left temporarily off the gold standard by developments. But every expression of high officials indicates the determination to return to gold so soon as possible. There have been no banking steps regarded as unsound. There is no bank deposit guarantee.

Little Danger of Inflation

There is no real sign of inflation. The big government obligations—$700,000,000 in principal, $60,000,000 in interest—maturing March 15, right in the thick of the crisis, have been taken care of, by two proposed new issues of short-term securities—4 per cent and 4½ per cent—made possible by the reopening of the banks. When the banks generally reopen there is no reason for supposing withdrawals, which reached the fantastic two-day climax, March 2 and 3, of $818,000,000, will begin again.

To go a little deeper into the question of inflation, the new Reserve notes show every indication of being adequately controlled. The possibility for inflation is there, of course, but supervision is left with the Federal Reserve Board which has been as definitely set against reckless currency inflation as anybody throughout the crisis. True, the notes will not be backed by gold, but they will be backed by the $7,000,000,000 resources of the Reserve System.

There is a bank tax on the new currency which will aid its retirement when the emergency is passed. It will cost the banks more to use this currency than other types, which will make them use it sparingly. There are other similar safeguards.

Summing it up, there is the possibility of inflation now as always, but probably less from the new currency than from the fact that the Government over the past three years has "coined its deficit," amounting now to about $5,000,000,000. With a balanced budget, it will be easier for the smiling Mr. Roosevelt to handle the situation than at any time in the past.

Opera Singer Now Professor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 12 (AP)—Miss Mabel Garrison, coloratura soprano and formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been appointed professor of music at Smith College, effective next fall, it is announced. Miss Garrison is a native of Baltimore and made her début with the Aborn Opera Company in Boston in 1912. She joined the Metropolitan in 1914.

Tax 'Revolution' In Many States Being Conducted

Realtors See New Hope of Lifting Burden From Real Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 13—A "tax revolution" is in progress in many states along lines similar to the six-point program of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, according to a summary by the association of legislative proposals in certain states.

Either real estate must get relief from limitation of the property tax and broadening of the base of taxation, or through emergency measures to exempt real property from taxes altogether, according to the conclusions drawn by the association after its analysis of state legislative trends.

California, which has before it more than 100 bills on tax relief, is reported as considering a constitutional amendment to fix the limit of taxes assessable on property at $1.50 per $100.

In conjunction with the problem of broadening the tax base the association stresses the necessity of distributing the burden of supporting the educational structure between the locality and the state. The sales tax was found by the association to comprise a dominating feature of the 1933 state tax legislation.

Sales tax bills before state legislatures were found in the following states: Connecticut, gross sales tax; Georgia, 2 per cent tax; Ohio, bill for retail sales tax and one for 20 per cent tax on sale of soft drinks; Nebraska, gross sales tax of 1 per cent; California, gross sales tax; Texas, gross receipt sales tax aimed at production and sale of commodities, advertisng, innkeeping, brokerage and broadcasting, and Oregon with an emergency tax on the sales of taxable personal property and service.

It was also revealed that legislative proposals in a number of states tend toward greater assumption of road and street costs by the states and use of gas and motor vehicle taxes to this end. There are measures in various states showing that the alternative action to these proposed measures will be tax exemption of homes according to the survey.

Roosevelt Urges Beer Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

these by pointing to past experiences.

Thus in 1919, the Internal tax on beer and ale was elevated to $6 a barrel, omunting to 2½ cents a pint. Revenue collected in that year, from 15 states where legal sale of these beverages was permitted, was about $118,000,000. If the 24 states which last winter had voted wet in state referenda start selling and taxing beer under the proposed measure at the same rate as in 1919, they might be expected to furnish about $165,000,000 a year.

Revenue of $330,000,000

If, as suggested, the tax were boosted to five cents a pint the revenue would be $330,000,000. These estimates assume the same beer consumption per capita as in 1919, about 20 gallons apiece or 85 gallons a family. This amounts to about four half-pint glasses a family a day.

But some authorities, among them Dr. Clark Warburton, in "The Economic Results of Prohibition," estimate that beer consumption has decreased by one-third since pre-war days. He figured that annual per capita expenditure for beer was $9.03 in 1916 and $6.90 in 1930.

All figures, however, are in dubity, although it seems clear that an irreducible minimum, the "substantial" taxes which President Roosevelt intends to impose, should produce some $150,000,000 a year.

The proposed alcohol content of 3.2 per cent or 3.05 per cent, is considered to be somewhat less than pre-war alcoholic content of American beer, which ran to 3.8 per cent by volume, while Munich and English beers ran to 4.8 and 5 per cent.

The Supreme Court, which passes on the question of any alcoholic content being "non-intoxicating," within the meaning of the Eighteenth Amendment ruled unanimously in 1920 that the definition of ½ of 1 per cent used in the Volstead Act was non-intoxicating. But there is no accepted judicial ruling in the United States as to what percentage renders liquor intoxicating. Many lawyers consider that in view of legal uncertaintly the Supreme Court will uphold any definition of intoxicating liquor made by Congress with is not patently absurd.

So-called experts on intoxicating content also differ among themselves over 3.2 per cent beer, with dry and wet physicians lining up on opposite sides. Common experience here and abroad places 3.2 per cent beer somewhere on the border line and its intoxicating effect obviously depends greatly on individual cases. That it can be intoxicating in certain cases is established by much evidence.

Expects Approval

Washington opinion expects the President's beer message to be greeted with vociferous approval in wide sections of the country which supported the Roosevelt campaign. Coming at the present moment, and quite apart from its merits, the gesture is considered likely to produce enthusiasm and support for the President in quarters where such sentiments will be useful, and thus make a certain contribution to national morale.

But of greater importance are the prospective effects of beer on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Many have predicted that with the legalization of the malt beverage, big groups whose money and voices have blatantly supported repeal will be withdrawn. Particularly is this expected to be true if alcoholic content is set high. And with such special interests lining up against repeal, the chances are considerably less of the measure passed in the last Congress eventually being ratified in three-fourths of the states.

More significantly, the example of beer flowing freely in corner drugstores and reëstablished saloons may arouse the country to the social disadvantages in repeal and thus keep prohibition in the Constitution, perhaps in more constructively implemented form.

Using similar arguments, some who would improve prohibition constructively are rather depressed by the prospective advent of beer, on the ground that if it prevents repeal it will merely postpone the day of sweeping reform.

There appears, however, little likelihood that the beer measure will fail to pass speedily, although delay may be produced in the Senate.

Red Sunsets Declared Result of Wavelengths

Why the sky is blue and sunsets red was explained by Prof. Francis W. Sears, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday in an address before the Society of Arts on "Waves and Wave Motion."

"When the white light of the sun," Professor Sears said, "strikes our atmosphere, the portion of it moving with the shortest wavelength is most easily broken up and scattered by the minute particles of dust in that atmosphere. Since blue light has the shortest wavelength, it is scattered enough to give the sky a blue appearance. The rest of the light, however, shines right through these particles.

"Red sunsets," he continued, "are the result of light passing through more atmosphere than at midday. When the sun is low on the horizon its light needs to pass through so much atmosphere that the blue is all scattered out. Only the red and yellow, with their longer wavelengths, are left.

League Delegate Named

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 13 (By U. P.) — Señor Angel Maria Cespedes was named Colombia's permanent delegate to the League of Nations March 10, replacing Señor Antonio Jose Resstrepo, Señor Eduardo Santos will continue to head the Colombian delegation to Geneva.

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California Links Rebuilding Plans And Quake Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

building upon a better and more substantial basis. A citizen's rehabilitation committee formed here announced that it will seek loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for rebuilding schools and public structures. They will also ask a loan of $500,000 from the State to feed the homeless.

Meanwhile 300 men from the unemployed groups were set at work with welfare funds to clear away debris from the streets here and hundreds more were recruited in other communities.

Banks Afford Needed Cash

Banks disregarded holiday restrictions in order to supply cash wherever needed under instructions from the Los Angeles Clearing House committee.

The Long Beach City Council met in special session and appointed Mr. C. S. Henderson as a "dictator" during the emergency. He has received extraordinary powers, among them the right to revoke the business permit of any merchant found profiteering.

In Compton, where the business district was almost destroyed, storekeepers were busy yesterday salvaging their stocks from the ruins. They plan to pool resources and open a community store early in the week.

At the close of a session yesterday, the Los Angeles Board of Education announced that public schools would be closed this week in order to allow an inspection of all buildings. It was reported that 142 schools were damaged by the tremblor. Outside the city only those schools actually damaged will be closed, the county school department announced, leaving 50,000 children temporarily without instructions.

Apprehension of further serious damage has been quieted as the shocks have become less frequent. Between the thirty-fifth major disturbances at 4 a. m. Sunday and early today there were only two tremors of more than passing intensity.

Huge Crevasses in Chile Appear Without Tremors

ARICA, Chile, March 13 (By U. P.) —The appearance of great crevasses, some five miles long, near the Andean mountain village of Socoroma, on the Chilean-Bolivian border, has alarmed the inhabitants of the town and completely mystified investigators.

The huge cracks suddenly appeared in near-by mountain sides without the earth tremors and subterranean noises that usually accompany such phenomena. Daily the crevasses increased in length until now the longest one is almost six miles in extent and reaches to a great depth. Most of the cracks are 10 to 15 feet in width.

Officials of Arica Department, in which Socoroma is located, have made preparations to evacuate the 700 inhabitants of the town on short notice.

Boston Veterans' Group Approves Roosevelt Plan

A committee of World War veterans appointed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to consider Veterans' benefits have comp'eted a detailed study particularly of President Roosevelt's economy bill and urge support of the measure, it was reported today by the chamber.

A telegram was sent today to Senator Marcus A. Coolidge by the committee urging him to support the economy bill without change and asserting that the committee believes the bill insures fair treatment of worthy veterans and that it is indispensable to maintaining the Government's credit.

Home Bank Board Operation Assured

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—The Home Loan Bank Board today was promulgating regulations authorizing release of funds on loans which they have contracted to pay in order to be ready when resumption is authorized by the Treasury.

The new chairman of the board, Mr. William F. Stevenson, said that as far as he knew, talk of abolition of the board was merely rumor. Consolidation of a number of government agencies is under consideration, he added, but he knows of no plan to abolish the Home Loan Bank Board. If consolidation with other institutions should be made, Mr. Stevenson's impression is that it will be a strengthening rather than a weakening of the Home Loan Bank System.

Mr. Stevenson said that he wanted to make his impression known to the public so that the people interested in Home Loan Bank affairs would have assurance that there is no danger of precipitate or radical action or impairment of the good contemplated by the system.

Final Exams Are Off For Harvard Seniors

"What, no exams?"

Right. No final examinations for Harvard seniors. What is more, there are to be no April hour examinations for those seniors who are candidates for honors.

This striking departure from the usual routine of college studies is announced by the college officials as a result of a recent vote of the faculty. It has been hailed with much joy among the undergraduate ranks and by laudatory editorials in the Crimson, Harvard undergraduate daily.

The announcement by officials reads, "A circular has been sent to authorities designated for each field of concentration telling in detail the procedure to be followed in reporting excuses of seniors who are candidates for honors from April hour examinations, and all other seniors from final course examinations. This new method is intended to avoid a confusion which has been evident in past years."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Wilbur P. Harding, New York, N. Y.
Edward H. Skeldon, Boston, Mass.
C. Edward Lester, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Rudolph Brandt, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Rosalie, H. Brandt, San Francisco Calif.
Mrs. Mary Bernauer, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Adelle F. Jones, Wolfeboro, N. H.

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Prominent Part Taken by Schools In Horticultural Society Exhibition

Among innovations at the annual spring exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and associated garden clubs, which opens at 6 o'clock this evening at Mechanics Building in Boston is the first Interscholastic Flower Judging contest held hereabouts. The Pamaica Plain High School, Worcester (Mass.) North High School, Essex County Agricultural School and Bristol County Agricultural School will all compete for prizes.

The Jamaica Plain High School is entering a "Pent House Garden." This school has entered exhibits in Horticultural Society shows before; two years ago it won a $100 prize for a "Back Yard Garden," and last year a special award for dish gardens. Such entries are a fruition of agricultural courses given at the school, and students are particularly interested in the entry this year, which is consonant with a drive for pupils in the course next year, a drive being forwarded by present pupils who go to elementary schools near by to explain the values and opportunities of the courses.

Everything is in readiness for the opening of this most comprehensive exhibiton by the society tonight; no compromises have been made with the stringencies of the times; judging experts from New York, Philadelphia, Newport and elsewhere have arrived, the actual judging will have been completed this afternoon before the doors open so that visitors at the opening showing may not be deprived of knowing which entries have received awards.

As in other years orchids will provide a center of interest; Mr. George Butterworth of Framingham and Mr. Edwin S. Webster will show collections of unusual specimens; "Orchidvale," the great ranges belonging to the Burrage family on the North Shore, will send entries, as well as Mr. Thomas Roland of Nahant. An acacia forest has been entered by Mrs. Galen L. Stone of Marion and bulb gardens, a magnificant collection of amarylis and a series of "international gardens" will bring azaleas, porous rock stitched with Alpine plants and many other patterns for the imagination into view. The show will continue open each day of this week through Saturday and admission is one dollar.

Dairies' Directory Changes Proposed

A proposal to reorganize the directing powers of the New England Dairies, Inc., as proposed by the New England Governors' Dairy and Arbitration Board, has been presented to the organization following a refusal of the governors' board to approve the dairies' present plan and program. In a statement issued last night by Dr. H. B. Ellenberger, chairman of the board and representative of Vermont, it was declared that the board "is not in sympathy with certain policies and practices being followed by New England Dairies, Inc., and some of its members, and by the officers who have been directing the New England Dairies organization program."

There must be a reorganization of the governing board of the dairies, Dr. Ellenberger declared, "by providing more equitable and adequate representation based on both unit and individual membership and the public interest. This involves a modification of the structural organization so that no one unit will be in a position to control the action of the whole.

"Such power and position cannot be accepted or approved," Dr. Ellenberger said, "since individual units are dominated by or subject to dictation from dealers with whom they do business." The statement was signed by all members of the governors' board.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, direction of Manager of Committees on Publication.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Alternate Sundays, up to and including April 16, 2:15-2:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WDRC, 1330kc-225m, direction of Committee on Publication for Connecticut.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, except first, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Wednesdays following first Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-3:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

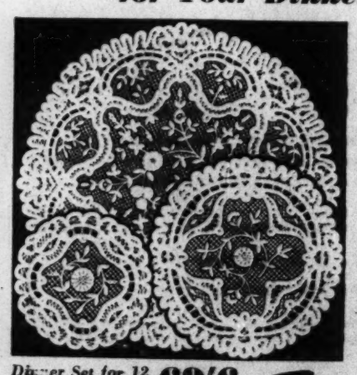
Railroads to Cut Rates To Chicago World's Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 13—The more the merrier, and also the cheaper, appears to be the newest inducement to world fair visitors, with an anouncement that special "family fares" will be offered by the western railroads to group of three or more coming to Chicago this summer.

The Western Passenger Association announced March 11 that the family fare for a group of three would be at the rate of one fare per capita for the round trip, while if a group of four travel together they will each get the round trip for 95 per cent of the one-way fare, and groups of five or more will get a still lower rate equivalent to 85 per cent of the one way fare. Ten days return limit will be allowed on these tickets, which will be good in coaches only.

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MAN WHO BOUGHT HIS HOTEL BED

By GWYN LEWIS

Reprinted from "Sunday Express," 29th January, 1933

MR. CLARENCE VAIL, a constructional engineer visiting London from Chicago, declined to leave his hotel till the management agreed to sell him the bed he had used during his stay.

The comedy began when at breakfast time Mr. Vail summoned a chambermaid to his suite at Grosvenor House.

"Take that tray away and tell the manager I want to buy this bed and have it shipped to Chicago."

The chambermaid thought it was a good joke. The visitor spoke of the importance of sleep, and made her realize he was serious. He said he had never slept so well in his life. The maid consulted Miss Holt, the hotel housekeeper.

"Suite No. 3.546, wants to buy his bed and take it home with him," said the maid.

Miss Holt decided to support Mr. Vail. She led the little troupe of chambermaids, valets, and others who ministered to the comforts of the occupant of suite 3.546 to the manager's office. Only the manager could deal with such a crisis.

Miss Holt rallied to the aid of Mr. Vail. "Let him have it," she urged. She recalled how on a previous occasion a guest took a liking to one of the armchairs and bought it.

Mr. Vail who is a builder of skyscrapers and whom nature designed on skyscraper lines—he is 6 ft. 4 ins. tall—was trilling a gay melody while these grave deliberations were in progress.

The manager knocked on his door. The value of the bed was assessed at £20.

"Put it on my bill," said Mr. Vail. A crate was hurriedly constructed for the bed. Mr. Vail studied its spacious splendour for a moment, and regretfully labeled it "not wanted on voyage."

The BEDDING which Mr. Clarence Vail so eagerly purchased and is taking to Canada was made by Hamptons in their famous model bedding factories at Battersea.

The qualities which distinguish this Grosvenor House bedding from all others are the result of Hamptons experience of more than 100 years in the manufacture of supremely restful bedding. Hamptons supplied all the bedding for Grosvenor House and are frequently being complimented on the extraordinary reposefulness and sleep producing qualities that are peculiar to these specially made mattresses, which can be obtained only of Hampton & Sons, Ltd., Pall Mall East, London, S. W. 1.

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FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane.
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

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BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Curry.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 33 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY, 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 2 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 33 Pride Hill.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists).
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

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Roos Move Held Back of Coalition In South Africa

Rift in Nationalist Ranks Precluded Accord Between Two Big Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Political excitement in South Africa is subsiding, following announcement of a coalition accord between the Government and the Senate opposition.

The entry of Mr. Tielman Roos into the political arena gave rise to hopes of a new order. Great things were expected of Mr. Roos. He was hailed as a modern Cincinnatus, and a radical alteration in the alignment of parties was, the optimists prophesied, bound to occur.

Before his accession to the Appellate Bench Mr. Roos was a Minister of the Hertzog Government and the leader of the Transvaal Nationalist Party. When it was known that he proposed to reënter politics it was thought that he would return to form a new center party which would rally the moderate elements of both the South African Party and the Nationalists.

But Mr. Roos decided to remain a Nationalist, although his declared purpose in emerging from his retirement was to form a National Coalition Government, with the chief object of abandoning the gold standard and linking the country's currency with sterling, and tackling the question of racialism at its source.

Efforts between General Smuts, leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Roos to form a coalition met with no success, although the proposal had the encouragement of many people. Mr. Roos made it a condition that if such a coalition were formed, and proved successful at the polls, he should be returned at the head of it; whereas General Smuts, supported in his attitude by many members of his party, was naturally disinclined to surrender the leadership of the South African Party in favor of one who, however independent-minded, is still a member of the Nationalist Party. Consequently a deadlock occurred.

In the meantime General Smuts directed an appeal to General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, and called upon the Government to resign to make way for the formation of a national government. If invited to form such a government, said General Smuts, he would solemnly pledge himself to proceed on national as opposed to party lines. General Hertzog's answer was to reject the coalition proposals.

Later, however, the Prime Minister addressed to General Smuts definite proposals for the formation of a "pact" government. The chief reason for this change of attitude on the part of General Hertzog is believed to exist in a recognition of the activities of Mr. Roos, especially among Nationalist supporters in the country.

Boys in Quebec Province Are Greatly Overworked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Scandalous conditions of employment of boys were attacked at a meeting of the Montreal Boys' Association. Mr. S. C. Holland, president of the association, stated that the evil had reached such proportions that there were cases of boys of 11, 12 and 13 years of age being worked all hours of the day and night for paltry sums varying from $1 to $3. These boys were working when they should not be employed and when their proper place was in bed.

"Four hundred and thirty boys applied to us for employment," he said. "Of this number we were only successful in placing 67 in positions in the city and 12 were placed on farms. We become more and more impressed with the necessity of the Province of Quebec adopting some type of school attendance act."

Canadian Railway Hands Refuse Cut in Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway were informed that 30,000 of its employees in the running trades had voted against the substitution of a 20 per cent reduction in its pay on March 3, for the present 10 per cent cut, in the recent Dominion-wide referendum.

The announcement was made here to four representatives of the two principal railroad companies of Canada at a conference with union general chairmen. The company officials received the decision of the entire membership without comment. They indicated there would be no change in their demands for the new pay reduction, but adjourned to consider the result of the referendum. Hope is held out on arbitration on the whole question.

London University For City Jobless Proving Popular

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—London now has a university for its jobless. Morley College, which is ordinarily an evening educational institution for 3000 working people, has been converted for day use in a center where unemployed learn languages, literature, economics, art and different trades, and take part in various sports.

With the exception of the gymnastic sergeant, every teacher at the university is a volunteer. Some 600 men and a few women have already passed through the different classes.

Gymnastics is the most popular subject. There are three classes given in "gym" each week, and they are attended by men of all ages.

There are classes on wireless, flag-reading, current events, and international problems. Language classes include French, German and Spanish. And then there is a class which is really not a class at all, but a "keep-in-practice" gathering, composed of unemployed musicians, men who have served in hotel orchestras and in orchestras aboard ship, and who are anxious to lose nothing of their skill.

Those who are organizing the university say that previous occupation has nothing to do with the study subjects chosen by those who attend. There is a pipe joiner who is learning French, and a marble polisher who attends the drawing and crafts class, and a hotel cook who, besides turning himself into an art student, adds to his labors by following the problems raised in the class on international affairs.

There is a young bank clerk who is making the most of his time in learning how to produce plays, and a taxi-driver who is becoming proficient in French and German.

Norway to Control Its Radio Network

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—The entire radiocasting system of Norway is to be controlled by the Government after July 1, 1933, it was decided recently by the Storthing, 91 votes to 48.

Many remote and lonely districts will be linked up with the outside world when more powerful stations come into operation. The aim of the scheme is to reach the entire population, even if some stations have to be run at a financial loss.

Private companies have hitherto conducted the radiocasting with concessions from the State, and it has covered its own expenses. Church and educational interests were unrepresented on the board, and the accounts had to be submitted to government control.

Now the technical and the economic parts as well as the program service will be taken over by the State. It is intended that the system shall remain self-supporting and any surplus will be used for radio development.

Canadian Tanneries Hopeful of Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canadian tanneries are busier than they were a year ago, and increased employment is looked for during the winter and spring as benefits of the trade treaties following the Imperial Economic Conference are felt, declared Mr. Aubrey Davis of Newmarket, president of the Tanners' Association of Canada at its annual meeting here. The purchase of hides and skins from New Zealand by Canadian tanneries will be increased.

Novel Crop Raised on Sapless Tree



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© The Argus, Melbourne, Australia

FAIRY TREE IN FITZROY GARDENS

Miss Ola Cohn With Her Chisel at Work on Old Red Gum Trunk In Melbourne, Australia.

Wonderland of Gnomes and Sprites Decks Knotted Bole of Old Red Gum

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A wonder-town of elves, gnomes, sprites, birds and animals has appeared in the Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne—on the gnarled and knotted trunk of an ancient red gum tree. Children go in hundreds to see it.

The magic wand which summoned this strange land into the shady gardens was the sharp carving instruments of Miss Ola Cohn, the sculptor, whose art the "Fairy Tree" is likely to express for many years to come.

Miss Cohn, who is an Associate of the Royal College of Art, London, returned to Melbourne last year after five years of study in England and on the Continent. She got the idea of a "Fairy Tree" from one she saw in London, and after a look through the gardens of Melbourne she chose the great trunk of a gum tree estimated to be 700 years old.

Among the niches and crevices, on the knots and protuberances, the little figures emerged upon the wood. A koala, Australia's little native bear, carries a tiny baby bear on her back; a joyous elf rides on the back of a genial old frog, waving a rush in his hand to protect himself against a snake which is creeping slyly out of a knot-hole. A kangaroo interestedly watches a conversation between two elves, and an emu inquisitively screws his head round to see what is going on. Just below the outspread wing of a huge eagle, a sedate old kookaburra looks down on his laughing mate. A lizard or two creep here and there, and a spider presides in the center of a great web which he has spread across the tree.

Miss Cohn has cleverly utilized the natural shape of the wood. Some of the figures have been evolved with a surprisingly small amount of carving. Her work has now progressed so far up the trunk that she has to stand on a ladder to reach the higher figures.

It is a busy old tree trunk, although it has been devoid of sap for many years. Up near the top, among the clustering ivy, a hive of bees—real ones—has made its home in a hollow; their droning song keeps Miss Cohn company as she works.

Canadian National Gross

MONTREAL, March 13 (AP) — Gross revenues of the Canadian National Railways for the week ended March 7 were $2,105,635, as compared with $2,736,592 for the corresponding period of 1932, a decrease of $630,957.

French Imperial Conference to Be Held in Capital

Various Matters Connected With Colonies to Be Studied

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Preparations for a French Imperial Conference comparable in scope and importance to the British Empire gathering at Ottawa last year are proceeding rapidly here.

M. Edouard Daladier, French Prime Minister reached a decision early in February to convoke "with as little delay as possible" a conference which will have the following aims:

"First, to study the conditions of trade between France itself and her colonies overseas.

"Second, to lay down an economic policy capable of maintaining and strengthening the solidarity of all French interests."

Qualified representatives of all French possessions, it is announced, will be summoned to Paris to meet with governmental and economic representatives of France itself and of northern Africa. Besides the various colonial governors, it is planned to invite representatives of the several colonial and metropolitan Chambers of Commerce and of the principal commercial and economic organizations to take part in the conference.

The Government's decision to convoke an Empire Conference as soon as practicable has met with almost unanimous approval and even applause in the nation generally, while the colonies have long urged the need of elaborating some new economic organization of the Empire. It is felt that the moment is particularly propitious, now that France is about to begin a rather general rearrangement of its commercial accords with foreign countries.

Although the comparison is made on all sides with the Ottawa Conference, it would be misleading not to point out that the French Colonial empire rests on an entirely different basis from the British, and that therefore a French Imperial Conference would not be strictly comparable to the one held in Canada last year.

The French possessions are almost without exception still in what may be termed a backward state, since they consist largely of territories where the population is made up of colored races not ready to take their place socially and politically on a basis of equality with the French.

Ultrasonic Waves Detect Icebergs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Ultrasonic waves, sounds which cannot be heard by the human ear, but which can be used to detect icebergs, were described by Dr. R. W. Boyle of the National Research Laboratories, Ottawa, in an address at the Royal Canadian Institute here. These waves are generated by vibrating objects in much the same way as sound is produced. They are of such a high pitch that they are above the musical range that we can hear.

Ultrasonic waves have a very short wave-length, he explained, and are sharply reflected. An ultrasonic beam sent ahead from a vessel is reflected from a distant object as an echo. This echo varies as the beam plays over the surface of the object, and in this way the shape and distance of the distant object are revealed. Icebergs a mile or two ahead of a ship can be detected, while mines and submarines can also be located. The depth of the ocean floor can be determined, and sunken wrecks spotted.

Mexican Paper Ban Lifted

MERIDA, Yucatan, Mexico, March 13 (AP)—El Diario de Yucatan, largest paper in Mexico outside the capital, resumed publication today, after being suspended since October, 1931, because of local political difficulties.

Germany Gives Scant Sympathy To Accepting Polish Boundary

While Keeping Course Open for Seeking Revision of Treaties, Berlin Is to Avoid Initiative and Await Proper Moment for Action

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Discussions of plans for continental military security, involving a nonaggression pact in which Germany would formally agree to the present German-Polish boundary, have evoked scant sympathy in Berlin.

The reaction is expressed by an unofficial and somewhat facetious comment that "the Reich will not be influenced by attempts to draw a red herring across the Polish Corridor."

Two basic considerations actuate the current German foreign policy upon the question of territorial revision. The first is that the Reich will agree to no further proposals which would prevent it from seeking revision of the territorial boundaries resulting from the Versailles Treaty. The second is that Germany, at the present time, does not intend to assume the initiative in seeking changes of its boundary lines.

Withholding of the initiative, in view of the manifest desire for territorial revision, is emphasized in informed circles as springing from the "objective" policy which the Reich is pursuing. The road to alteration of the peace treaties, it believes, lies through awaiting the advantageous moment and then approaching one thing at a time.

But the Wilhelmstrasse makes no secret of the view that, once Germany's position of military equality is firmly established, the question of the Polish boundary will be reopened as soon as an opportunity for doing so is offered. The sentiment has not basically altered since the famous and somewhat misquoted letter of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, who, as Foreign Minister in 1925, advised the former Crown Prince that one of the great tasks remaining before Germany was "correction of the eastern frontiers, recovery of Danzig, the Polish Corridor and a correction of the Upper Silesian frontier."

More recently as Minister of Defense, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, then Chancellor, referred to East Prussia as "particularly threatened by enemies" and emphasized that this German province, separated from the rest of the country by the Corridor, required military equality for its defense.

Yet the Wilhelmstrasse emphasized that readjustment of the Polish boundary and the Corridor will not be undertaken except by peaceful means. The Reich is not unmindful of its obligations under the Treaty of Locarno, the Kellogg-Briand pact and the more recent Five-Power Agreement which unconditionally binds the signatories against resorting to force.

German spokesmen merely indicate that the country's present eastern boundaries cause a situation which the Reich views as untenable, and which it is hoped will be pacifically adjusted. But the readjustment, it is reiterated, must come.

Thus discussions of nonaggression pacts between Germany and Poland which would crystallize the eastern boundaries in the same way that the Locarno Treaty committed Germany to respect its new post-war boundaries in the west, meet with cool reception in the Reich. If other nations raise such questions officially, Germany is prepared to indicate its unwillingness to give its permanent agreement to the existing boundaries. But for the time being German foreign policy regards itself as busy enough with equality and military problems. Territorial revision can wait a bit; but it is not forgotten.

Architecture Called An Ally to Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—No two arts are more closely connected than architecture and music, declared Dr. Ernest MacMillan in a recent address here. Analogies were traced between the fugue in music and the Gothic in architecture, in the sonata and the Renaissance. Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Wagner and probably Brahms were named as the greatest architectural musicians. Short selections were played to illustrate.

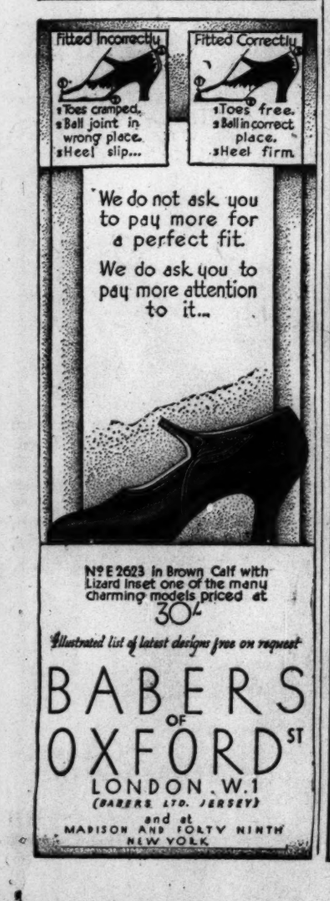
Stability of structure is the first consideration to the architect, he pointed out. The best constructed works endure in any art, however. Just as we find stability and expressiveness in folk song of the highlands of Scotland and nothing at all in some music over the radio, so do we see beauty in thatched cottages of the highlands and lack of beauty in jerry-built houses in Canadian towns.

Central Creamery Plan Favored in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In the hope of eliminating price-cutting and dumping on the Toronto market of surplus milk from outside centers, the Ontario Whole Milk Producers' Association appear to have found the solution of the surplus milk problem, always a point of conflict between producers and distributors, it was recently learned.

Plans have been brought to the stage where it is hoped that a central creamery will be operated in Toronto, and surplus milk used for making butter. General improvement is looked for in the trade, and a better understanding between distributors and producers.



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This hat is made of striped material, new low crown, adaptable stitched brim, finished bows of petersham ribbon with scarf to match. Shades Black/White, Navy/White, Red/White, Green/White, Brown/White, Lemon/White and Royal Blue/White. Sizes 6¾, 7 and 7¼. PRICE Hat and scarf .. **12/9**

MORTIMER HAT *for the Matron*
In fine pedaline straw, folded crown, slightly mushroom brim, trimmed fur felt and buckle. Shades: Black, Maple, Tan, Marigold, Lido, Moss, Nigger, Dahlia, Navy, Red, Royal Purple, Mustard, Silver, Ruby and Beige. Sizes 6½, 6¾, 7, 7¼ and 7½. PRICE **12/9**

TALBOT HAT *in soft fancy straw*
Round crown, adaptable brim smartly trimmed. Tucked fur felt. Shades: Grey, Rust, Almond, Purple, Nut, Beige, Chocolate, Lido, Bottle, Gold, Navy, Red and Black. Sizes 6¾, 7, 7¼. PRICE **12/9**

CONNOR MATRON'S HAT *in fine pedaline straw,*
trimmed satin ribbon. Shades: Black, Nigger, Navy, Beige, Rust, Green and Lido. Sizes 6¾, 7, 7¼, 7½. PRICE **12/9**

SMART FUR FELT HAT *by Connor*
New round crown with inserted cut felt. Adaptable brim finished bow. Shades: Wine, Nigger, Black, Navy, Beige, Manderine Green, Flame, Rust, Bottle, Mid-Brown, Emerald Green, Lido, Blue, Dark Green, Light Red, Gold and Oxford Blue. Sizes 6¾, 7 and 7½. PRICE **12/9**

BECOMING MATRON'S HAT *in fine straw and fur felt*
Smartly folded crown, cloche brim finished bow of straw and felt at back. Shades: Black, Navy, Wine, Lido, Chocolate, Bottle, Light Red and Beige. Sizes: 6¾, 7, 7¼ and 7½. PRICE **12/9**

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World Observes Bicentennial Of Oxygen Finder

Priestley's Discovery in 1774 Has Important Place in History

Successful invasion of the stratosphere by future high-flying aviators and penetration of dark, mysterious ocean depths by daring divers depends largely upon a discovery made at Calne, Eng., by an eighteenth century research worker in pneumatic chemistry and Nonconformist preacher, whose bicentennial is being celebrated internationally today.

The man was Joseph Priestley—his discovery, oxygen, which he isolated on Aug. 1, 1774, during his basal experiments in which he discovered several other gases. Oxygen was the most important, however. Through its ability to maintain air in a respirable condition, it has opened the stratosphere and the ocean floors as fields for exploration.

Also the discovery has played a major rôle in industry, for it made possible the oxyacetylene flame for welding and cutting metals. It is used in bleaching paper, in oxidation and thickening of oils which are employed in making varnish and oilcloth and in vinegar manufacture. In addition, it has entered the fields of iron mining and tunneling as an explosive.

As Early as 1771

According to Prof. Lyman C. Newell, head of the chemistry department at Boston University college of liberal arts, "There can be little doubt that Priestley, without realizing it, prepared oxygen gas from nitre as early as 1771. The account he gives of the gas obtained by heating nitre in a gun barrel indicates this fact."

Priestley's actual discovery of oxygen occurred when he found that when mercuric oxide is heated by the sun's rays through a large lens, it decomposes into mercury and a colorless gas. This gas was oxygen, although the English chemist called it dephlogisticated air.

However, his find made it possible for the French chemist, Lavoisier, founder of modern chemistry, correctly to interpret the process of combustion, to banish from natural scientific thought the false concept of phlogiston and to place chemistry on a true foundation.

Professor Newell is among the many chemists honoring Priestley's memory this year. Since 1895, when Professor Newell was graduated from Johns Hopkins University and entered Somerville High School as a chemistry teacher, he has gathered old photographs, letters, books, medals and other valuable data on famous chemists to use in his class work. His collection has grown to an immense size, and not only has it been useful in his classes but it has become a hobby for the professor.

Out of this vast collection, which Professor Newell believes is surpassed in the United States only by the Library of Congress and another in Philadelphia, he has selected some of his Priestleyana and will exhibit it in Washington, D. C., at the meeting of the American Chemical Society during the week of March 27. Professor Newell also will read a paper on the "Friendship of Priestley and Josiah Wedgwood, the Famous Potter."

Exhibited a Portion

The professor already has exhibited a portion of his Priestley material at the meeting of the Northeastern Section, A. C. S., at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston.

Among his collection Professor Newell has 20 books and pamphlets written by Priestley on his chemical research and his religious ideals. Most of these are first editions. He also has 25 portraits of Priestley, showing him from young manhood to old age. In addition he has about 50 pictures of various scenes connected with the chemist's life. Five letters written by Priestley constitute Professor Newell's most prized Priestleyana, however.

Four of the letters were written at important dates, either shortly after the chemist discovered oxygen or after he moved from England to Northumberland, Penna., after political difficulties.

Professor Newell has traveled throughout England, France and Germany three times. On each journey he visited the homes, laboratories or birthplaces of great chemists, collecting various data on them.

The professor declares he has gained more pleasure from giving pictures and other things from his collection to other interested persons than from merely gathering material for his own keeping.

Generosity Returned

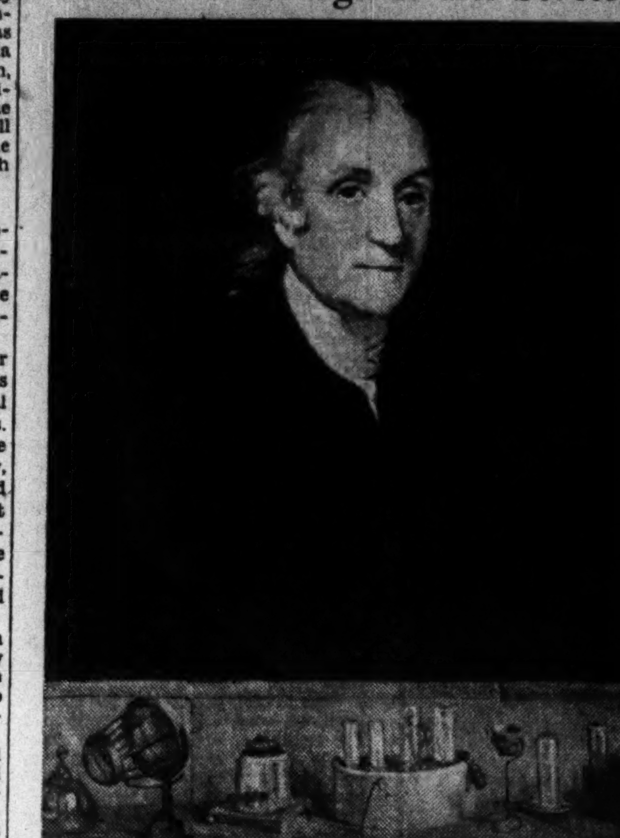
His generosity, he said, has been met with "almost overwhelming return generosity." As an illustration he related an incident which happened in Leeds, Eng. The public librarian was interested in English chemists and knowing this Professor Newell offered to send him a set of pictures of the Priestley home in Northumberland, Penna., and other scenes. As a result the professor was led to Priestleyana for which he had been searching. A little generosity, he has found, goes a long way.

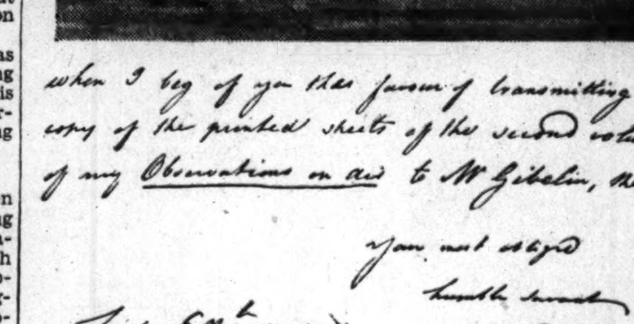
"Giving is the best way to accumulate the best things in knowledge," Professor Newell said. "Be generous and helpful at all times and the return will be great."

"It is not the part of educated men to accumulate memorabilia and lock them up. We ought to give to friends, students and other collectors the benefit of association with the past through books and letters."

Following this line, Professor Newell has made many slides of his material, which he uses in his classroom and he passes the old letters and portraits among his students so that they may learn from these treasures. In addition, he has loaned his slides many times to professors in other colleges and universities, in order that they may pass the knowledge along to other students.

Nations Recognize His Service




when I beg of you the favour of transmitting a copy of the printed sheets of the second volume of my Observations on air to Mr Gibelin, the

Your most obliged humble servant

London 6 Nov^t 1775 J Priestley

Portrait From Painting by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne—The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Picture—Portrait of Joseph Priestley, Lower Section Showing Apparatus He Used in His Experiments. Lower—Portion of Letter Sent by Priestley to Friend With Proof Sheets of His Book in Which He Described His Discovery.

'Up to Public,' Roosevelt Says

(Continued from Page 1)

last few days of February and the first few days of March? Because of undermined confidence on the part of the public, there was a general rush by a large portion of our population to turn bank deposits into currency or gold—a rush so great that the soundest banks could not get enough currency to meet the demand. The reason for this was that on the spur of the moment it was, of course, impossible to sell perfectly sound assets of a bank and convert them into cash except at panic prices far below their real value.

By the afternoon of March 3 scarcely a bank in the country was open to do business. Proclamations temporarily closing them in whole or in part had been issued by the governors in almost all the states.

It was then that I issued the proclamation providing for the nation-wide bank holiday, and this was the first step in the Government's reconstruction of our financial and economic fabric.

Congress Acted Nobly

The second step was the legislation promptly and patriotically passed by the Congress confirming my proclamation and broadening my powers so that it became possible in view of the requirement of the time to extend the holiday and lift the ban of that holiday gradually. This law also gave authority to develop a program of rehabilitation of our banking facilities. I want to tell our citizens in every part of the nation that the national Congress—Republicans and Democrats alike—showed by this action a devotion to public welfare and a realization of the emergency and the necessity for speed that it is difficult to match in our history.

The third stage has been the series of regulations permitting the banks to continue their functions to take care of the distribution of food and household necessities and the payment of pay rolls.

This bank holiday, while resulting in many cases in great inconvenience, is affording us the opportunity to supply the currency necessary to meet the situation. No sound bank is a dollar worse off than it was when it closed its doors last Monday. Neither is any bank which may turn out not to be in a position for immediate opening. The new law allows the 12 Federal Reserve banks to issue additional currency on good assets and thus the banks which reopen will be able to meet every legitimate call. The new currency is being sent out by the bureau of engraving and printing in large volume to every part of the country. It is sound currency because it is backed by actual, good assets.

For Your Protection

A question you will ask is this: Why are all the banks not to be reopened at the same time? The answer is simple. Your Government does not intend that the history of the past few years shall be repeated. We do not want and will not have another epidemic of bank failures.

As a result we start tomorrow, Monday [today], with the opening of banks in the 12 Federal Reserve bank cities—those banks which on the first examination by the Treasury have already been found to be all right. This will be followed on Tuesday by the resumption of all their functions by banks already found to be sound in cities where there are recognized clearing houses. That means about 250 cities of the United States.

On Wednesday and succeeding days banks in smaller places all through the country will resume business, subject, of course, to the Government's physical ability to complete its survey. It is necessary that the reopening of banks be extended over a period in order to permit the banks to make applications for necessary loans, to obtain currency needed to meet their requirements and to enable the Government to make common-sense check-ups.

Let me make it clear to you that if your bank does not open the first day you are by no means justified in believing that it will not open. A bank that opens on one of the subsequent days is in exactly the same status as the bank that opens tomorrow [today].

Will Help State Banks

I know that many people are worrying about state banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. These banks can and will receive assistance from member banks and from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

These state banks are following the same course as the national banks except that they get their licenses to resume business from the state authorities, and these authorities have been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury to permit their good banks to open up on the same schedule as the national banks. I am confident that the state banking departments will be as careful as the National Government in the policy relating to the opening of banks and will follow the same broad policy.

It is possible that when the banks resume, a very few people who have not recovered from their fear may again begin withdrawals. Let me make it clear that the banks will take care of all needs—and it is my belief that hoarding during the past week has become an exceedingly unfashionable pastime.

It needs no prophet to tell you that when the people find that they can get their money—that they can get it when they want it for all legitimate purposes—the phantom of fear will soon be laid. People will again be glad to have their money where it will be safely taken care of and where they can use it conveniently at any time. I can assure you that it is safer to keep your money in a reopened bank than under the mattress.

Public Holds Whip Hand

The success of our whole great national program depends, of course, upon the coöperation of the public—on its intelligent support and use of a reliable system.

Remember that the essential accomplishment of the new legislation is that it makes it possible for banks more readily to convert their assets into cash than was the case before. More liberal provision has been made for banks to borrow on these assets at the Reserve banks and more liberal provision has also been made for issuing currency on the security of these good assets. This currency is not fiat currency. It is issued only on adequate security—and every good bank has an abundance of such security.

One more point before I close. There will be, of course, some banks unable to reopen without being reorganized. The new law allows the Government to assist in making these reorganizations quickly and effectively and even allows the Government to subscribe to at least a part of new capital which may be required.

I hope you can see from this elemental recital of what your Government is doing that there is nothing complex or radical in the process.

Job Is Being Done

We had a bad banking situation. Some of our bankers had shown themselves either incompetent or dishonest in their handling of the people's funds. They had used the money intrusted to them in speculation and unwise loans. This was, of course, not true in the vast majority of our banks; but it was true in enough of them to shock the people for a time into a sense of insecurity and to put them into a frame of mind where they did not differentiate, but seemed to assume that the acts of a comparative few had tainted them all.

It was the Government's job to straighten out this situation and do it as quickly as possible—and the job is being performed.

I do not promise you that every bank will be reopened or that individual losses will not be suffered, but there will be no losses that possibly could be avoided; and there would have been more and greater losses had we continued to drift. I can even promise you salvation for some, at least, of the sorely pressed banks. We shall be engaged not merely in reopening sound banks but in the creation of sound banks through reorganization.

It has been wonderful to me to catch the note of confidence from all over the country. I can never be sufficiently grateful to the people for the loyal support they have given me in their acceptance of the judgment that has dictated our course, even though all our processes may not have seemed clear to them.

After all, there is an element in the readjustment of our financial system more important than currency, more important than gold, and that is the confidence of the people. Confidence and courage are the essentials of success in carrying out our plan. You people must have faith; you must not be stampeded by rumors or guesses. Let us unite in banishing fear. We have provided the machinery to restore our financial system; it is up to you to support and make it work.

It is your problem no less than it is mine. Together we cannot fail.

Stokowski Gives Concert for Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 13—The Philadelphia Orchestra's first concert for young people was given to a packed house here on March 9, the enthusiastic audience, in ages ranging from 13 to 25, insuring, from point of view of appreciation, the continuance of the series for next season.

Mr. Leopold Stokowski, the originator of the plan for the series, conducted the orchestra, and from the start made it evident that he was with the youthful audience, even to the point of accepting late arrivals and condoning a little noise, at the conclusion of the first number smilingly announcing "time out" for this method of relaxation.

Short explanations preceeding the musical numbers to be played were made by Mr. Stokowski, and special musical themes were pointed out to the young people to enhance their appreciation of the concert.

Obstacles Largely Overcome, Roosevelt Says in Statement

The President's statement outlining the plan for reopening of banks follows:

I am glad to be able to announce that technical difficulties which operated to delay the opening of banks, both state and national, have finally substantially been overcome by tireless work on the part of the officials of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System, and that a definite program has been arranged consisting of successive steps by which banks throughout the country will be opened progressively on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue licenses to banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, whether national banks or state, located in each of the 12 Federal Reserve Bank cities, to open Monday morning.

State Authorities to Decide

So also the state authorities having supervision over state banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System will be asked to permit any such state institutions located in any one of the 12 Federal Reserve Bank cities to open for business on Monday morning if in their judgment they deem it wise to do so.

Under this progressive plan, banks located in any city having an active, recognized clearing house association, of which there are 250 cities, will receive licenses for reopening on Tuesday morning, and banks located elsewhere will receive their licenses permitting reopening for Wednesday.

Time is thus afforded for the necessary shipments of currency provided under the Emergency Bank Act from Reserve bank centers to clearing house cities and banks in the smaller communities.

Problems Were Enormous

There were enormous techincal problems to be solved before these mechanics could be worked out and before the actual currency could be in the bank when the doors opened.

The Constitution has laid upon me the duty of conveying the condition of the country to the Congress assembled at Washington. I believe I have a like duty to convey to the people themselves a clear picture of the situation at Washington itself whenever there is danger of any confusion as to what the Government is undertaking.

The fact that banks will be opened under this plan does not mean that anyone should draw the inference that the banks opening Monday are in any different condition as to soundness from the banks licensed to open on Tuesday or Wednesday or any subsequent day.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Host to Hoover at Lunch

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Former President Hoover was a luncheon guest yesterday of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the former President, at Sagamore Hill, her home at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Crop Processors Move to Prevent Market Control

Roosevelt's Proposal of Relief for Farmers Faces Opposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—Lobbyists on opposing sides of the controversial farm relief issue opened energetic propaganda campaigns here today as it was learned from the White House that President Roosevelt is intending to send to Congress some proposal for raising agricultural commodity prices as soon as economy and unemployment relief measures are passed.

Farm leaders, having laid before the President their proposals for granting him blanket power to solve the farmer's plight, started to draft their plan in legislative form. It provides for giving Mr. Roosevelt and the Secretary of Agriculture power to restore the pre-war parity between agricultural and industrial prices by supervision of marketing and processing.

Disturbed by the progress already made by the farmers, an "advance guard" of millers, packers and cotton processors arrived hurriedly here yesterday and more are coming in today determined to prevent, if possible, the adoption by the Administration or Congress of any proposal which would upset agricultural markets at this time.

The processors are particularly anxious to prevent passage of any legislation which would curb their trading in futures and other practices by which they seek to control prices of the commodities which they process. They also argue, as they did last session, against the domestic allotment bill, that a processing tax as proposed by the farmers would not successfully raise the price of the commodity taxed, but would instead merely result in driving the public to the purchase of substitutes.

There is no certainty that President Roosevelt will ask Congress for the same full control over the farm that he already has been granted over banking. The proposals of the agrarian leaders have been referred to Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Rexford C. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

The farm leaders, who evolved the emergency plan during the conference called here over the week-end by Mr. Wallace, have come to the conclusion that no single, specific plan is flexible enough to bring about restoration of farm prices.

Artists and 'Troupers' Meet in London To Salute Monarch of Sawdust Ring

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Tribute was paid to the circus as an inspirer of art and literature at a recent gathering here, which was something in the nature of a mass meeting of Bohemians

The event was one of the series of "Foyle's Literary Luncheons," and saw representatives of the circus, the legitimate and variety stage, literature, art, the press, publishing and other callings meeting together to pay homage to the trapeze, the performing lion and all the paraphernalia that goes with "tinsel and sawdust."

Foyle's is one of London's old established bookselling houses, and its literary luncheons are organized to enable readers and book collectors to secure direct contacts with authors and others, who make books or are the subject of books. On the occasion of the "circus and literature" event the chief guests were Mr. Bertram Mills, Britain's premier circus man today; Dame Laura Knight, an artist whose paintings of the circus rank among her outstanding achievements in art; Miss José Collins, the famous musical comedy star; and Mr. Charles Coborn, one-time "top of the bill" in variety, and famous around the world as the singer of the song "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."

Mr. Mills, who is a hero to children in countless British homes, revealed himself as a man whose association with the professional circus dates only to post-war times. Prior to that, however, he was a well-known figure in agricultural and horse shows on the continent and in Great Britain, where his "Mills' wagon" was a feature of all functions where horses assembled. The wagon was invented by Mr. Mills the better to display the fine "stepping" of horses.

After the war he turned to the circus as a business enterprise, leasing London's vast Olympia to stage the first "ring," which has become an annual event for thousands of Londoners. Incidentally, he pointed out that Olympia employs more than 4000 persons when open.

School 'Economies' Declared Costly By Social Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The nation as a whole is now confronted with the "educational crisis that has faced the South for 70 years," and if it continues "the children of the nation will inevitably be affected as have the children of the South," Mr. D. L. Lewis, State supervisor of rural schools, told the conference of South Carolina social workers here.

He referred particularly to the sharp curtailment of appropriations for schools, and added: "Without education they will be the victims of demagogues of every sort, the states and the nation will fall into the clutches of a greedy few; democracy will become a mockery among the nations of the earth."

Mrs. Katherine M. Cook, chief of the division of special affairs, United States Bureau of Education, urged that intelligent efforts be made to provide for education. "Shall we let the children pay for our lack of planning and foresight," she asked, "or shall we intelligently seek another and better way out?"

The conference, which convened for a two-day session, was attended by approximately 200 social workers and educators from various sections of the State. Restriction of child labor and country organization for child welfare were advocated.

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Financial News and Comment

New York Banks Start Trading In Foreign Exchange

Dollar Higher in London and Paris—Uncertain Rate in Montreal

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Fred I. Kent, New York banker, was named foreign exchange "Dictator" today pending resumption of exchange dealings on a normal basis.

Mr. Kent, who had a similar position during the World War, immediately began the task of setting up a central office for control of dollar exchange until restrictions on such dealings are lifted by the Federal Government.

Mr. Kent is president of the Council of New York University and is a director of Bankers Trust Company of New York.

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Leading banks and foreign exchange dealers were ready to resume "legitimate" transactions in the currencies of other countries today.

The exchange committee of the banks early circulated all institutions repeating the restrictions laid down by the Treasury regarding the reopening of foreign exchange dealings.

Under the Government's ruling foreign exchange may be bought or sold for all legitimate purposes; for reasonable traveling expenses, and for the fulfillment of contracts which were entered into prior to the declaration of the banking holiday.

In London the official rate for the pound sterling was $3.44¾ at the beginning of business. This compares with $3.45½ on March 3, the day prior to the suspensions of transactions in the United States. French francs on the London market were quoted at a nominal rate of 3.92 cents compared with 3.95 5-16 cents on March 3.

Bankers stated that the principal aim in future exchange trading would be to prevent purchases of foreign funds which might be interpreted as a "flight of capital." In other words, efforts to sell the American dollar, or trade it for any foreign currency, are to be viewed as "hoarding" and will not be permitted.

LONDON, March 13 (AP) — The dollar opened in official quotations today at 3.43¾ to the pound sterling.

This was better than the close on the day before the beginning of the presidential bank holiday.

The last closing figure before dollar quotations were suspended was $3.44¾ to the pound.

This advance at the opening was accepted as unmistakable evidence of British confidence in the dollar.

Market authorities were prepared for some fairly wide fluctuations for a time in view of probable conversion operations and short covering in connection with congestion through the enforced holiday.

With exchange control operating here in conjunction with the American authorities, however, it is believed that the market can gradually be normalized in the near future.

BASEL, Switzerland, March 13 (AP)—The World Bank probably will make a good profit on the recent weakness of the American dollar. This morning the board of directors reported the bank's dollar engagements were considerably heavier than its credits.

In connection with the recent extension of a $70,000,000 credit to the German Reichsbank, the board lowered the interest rate today from 5 per cent to 4 per cent, as of March 4.

MANILA, March 13 (AP)—Limited foreign exchange was resumed here today with the dollar and peso lower in terms of the Japanese yen and Hong Kong dollar than a week ago, when exchange was suspended because of the American bank holiday.

The yen was quoted at 60 centavos compared with 44 last Monday, and the Hong Kong dollar at 53 centavos compared with 48.75. The Shanghai tael, however, was quoted at one peso and 45 centavos compared with 1.66.50 a week ago. The United States dollar remained at 2.01.50 pesos.

Manila banking, which was not suspended, continued normal.

PARIS, March 13 (AP) — The American dollar shot above par today in trading after the close of the Bourse, on which it was not quoted officially, pending quotation in New York.

In earlier transactions the dollar brought between 25.30 and 25.40 francs. In the afternoon the figure jumped to 25.57. Par is 25.5328 francs.

Later the unofficial quotation was 25.46. On March 3, before the declaration of the bank holiday in America, the close in Paris was 25.32½ francs.

MONTREAL, March 13 (AP)—An uncertain situation prevailed when quotations on the United States dollars were resumed here for the first time today since the American bank holiday. A nominal rate of 20⅛ per cent premium was posted by banks at the opening. Early reports were, however, that the highest bids were at 15 per cent premium with no takers.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.98	5.04	4.91	4.91	...
May	4.92	5.06	4.92	4.92	...
July	4.90	5.07	4.90	4.92	...
October	4.96	5.09	4.96	4.96	...
December	5.07	...	...	4.99	...
January	5.00	5.13	5.00	5.00	...

Spots 5.23, up 5 points. Tone at close barely steady.

Canadian Pacific Railway Gross

MONTREAL, March 13—Gross traffic receipts of Canadian Pacific Railways for the first seven days of March totaled $1,984,000, compared with $2,377,000 in the corresponding period of 1932, a decline of $393,000.

American Brass Advances Prices

The American Brass Company advanced prices of brass and copper materials ½ cent a pound.

London Stock Market Prices Barely Steady

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Business on the stock exchange opened very quietly today, prices being somewhat unsettled owing to the political situation on the continent.

There were few dealings in American shares, the market being inclined to await the reopening of banks in the United States and the reappearance of the dollar in exchange rates this afternoon.

Canadian Pacific was quoted at $13⅞, United States Steel $41, Hydro Electric $7, International Nickel $11⅜, Brazilian Traction $10, and Radio $5⅞. These prices were all around those of Saturday's close with the exception of United States Steel which declined 50 cents.

Gold mine shares were inclined to ease but British stocks mostly were maintained.

The resumption of dealings in United States dollars today created a favorable impression on the stock exchange, especially in the gold mining shares, and quotations immediately hardened.

In the transatlantic group where prices had eased a fraction since the morning there was a tendency to await the opening of the New York Exchange, the market here having already discounted the effect of the favorable rate by raising quotations over the level prevailing prior to New York's banking holiday.

Most of the other sections ruled easy on reports of the situation on the Continent although signs of hardening were shown in several instances.

Closing prices and net changes of leading American securities on the stock exchange today, quoted on the London trading basis of 4 shillings to the dollar:

Stocks	Closing	Net change
Brazilian Traction	$9¾	d⅛
Canadian Pacific	$13⅞	d⅛
General Motors	$16	d½
Hydro Electric	$6¾	d¼
Int Nickel	$11½	d¼
Int Tel & Tel	$10	....
N Y Central	$25	....
U S Steel	$40¼	d1¼

d—Declined.

The London quotations are not comparable with New York prices, because in London an arbitrary trading basis of 4 shillings to the dollar is used to facilitate transactions. Actually, under the prevailing rate of exchange, there are about 6 shillings to the dollar. On the basis of the closing pound sterling rate today of $3.43¾, London prices of American stocks compared with New York closing quotations on March 3 work out as follows:

	London March 13	New York March 3
Canadian Pacific	$9½	$9⅛
General Motors	$11	$10¾
Int Nickel	$7⅞	$7⅛
Int Tel & Tel	$6⅞	$6
N Y Central	$17⅛	$15¾
U S Steel	$27⅝	$26¼

MONTREAL, March 13 (AP)—Except for small losses in Canadian Pacific and International Nickel the stock market presented a firm front today as it went into its second week of operation with Wall Street closed. Utilities were strong and moderately active, while the rest of the list was extremely quiet. Of the 4000 shares traded during the first two hours nearly half were in Shawinigan and Montreal Power.

Consolidated Smelters continued firm, moving up ½ to equal its high for the year at 67½. At this figure it was 12 points higher than the opening quotations last week. Brazilian Traction came out in broken lots only, while Canadian Pacific lost ¼ at 11½. Nickel sold at 9⅝, off ¼.

In the utilities Bell Telephone moved up ½ to 88½. Gains of ⅛ each were shown by Montreal Power, Shawinigan and British Columbia Power. Bank of Montreal advanced 1½ while Canada Cement picked up ¼.

American Cyanamid Co. 1932 Net Is $349,725

American Cyanamid Company reports for the 1932 calendar year net income after all charges of $349,725, equal to 14 cents a share on 2,470,137 combined class A and class B shares, including shares reserved for stocks not yet presented for exchange, but including 207,905 shares of class B stock held by subsidiary companies. This compares with net of $520,803 in 1931, equal to 21 cents a share on 2,470,159 combined class A and B shares.

The company's balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1932, shows current assets totaling $15,457,244, of which $5,783,506 was accounted for by cash and short-term marketable securities.

Current liabilites amounted to $2,299,426, making net working capital $14,157,818. The comparable net working capital figur. for Dec. 31, 1931, was $14,484,789.

Cream of Wheat Net Profit

Cream of Wheat Corporation report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows a net profit of $1,500,576 after depreciation and federal taxes, equal to $2.50 a share on the 600,000 shares. This compares with net profit in 1931, after deducting $127,789 for possible losses on Canadian currency and Canadian and United States investments, of $1,504,167, equal to $2.51 a share.

Eastern Rolling Mill Loss

BALTIMORE, Md., March 13—The report of the Eastern Rolling Mill Company for the year ended Dec. 31 (certified by independent auditors), shows a net loss of $487,603 after depreciation, inventory adjustments, etc., compared with a net loss of $514,888 in 1931.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Profit

Hazel-Atlas Glass Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net profit of $1,922,784 after depreciation, federal taxes, interest, provision for contingencies and other charges, compared with $2,490,333 in 1931.

Silk Cargoes to Dock Soon

NEW YORK, March 13—Twenty-four ships with cargoes of raw silk will dock at west coast ports during April, the traffic bureau of the Silk Association of America reports.

Daniel Reeves Net Income

Daniel Reeevs, Inc., chain store operator, reports 1932 net income of $899,129, equal to $2.60 a common share, compared with $1,028,607, or $3.01 a share, in 1931.

Utah Power & Light Corp.

Utah Power & Light Corporation omitted the quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 preferred and $1.50 on the preferred stocks due at this time.

Week of Almost Unprecedented Developments in the Markets

Indications Are That World Will Be Back to Normal Conditions Before Long—Care to Prevent Runaway Dealings Must Be Exercised

The Week in Review

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—A week has passed which is probably without parallel in the history of markets. All markets in the United States were closed. A good many were closed abroad. If the present situation were to continue any length of time, the world, which is dependent for the regulation of its prices on the exchanges, would resort to "gutter" markets and "bootleg" quotations.

Happily the week ended with every indication that before long the world will be back to market normality. Perhaps the American security and commodity exchanges will stay closed for a while even after the banks resume full operations. Settlements would be impeded unconscionably if they were allowed to function too early. Besides, in view of the influence over the world's livelihood which the exchanges exercise, great care must be taken to prevent anything in the shape of runaway dealings, either on the up or the down side.

Opening of New York Market

The question has been eagerly debated all week: How will the New York Stock Exchange open? There are several who think that it will restart several points up. Orders to buy at the market are reported to be coming into brokerage offices in volume.

The bulls are encouraged by the performance of American stocks in London. Last week American Telephone and Telegraph improved 2¼ points over the closing price in New York. U. S. Steel gained 2½ points, while rails and automobile stocks all advanced from a fraction to 1 point. The comparison is not exact, as it is based on unofficial rates for the pound.

It is this lack of data on the international price of money that obscures all quotations. Second only to the question of how stocks will behave is the question of the opening price for the dollar. This latter, indeed, is the premier question for the world in general. Last week it must have been the subject of constant inter-communication among the leading central banks. With the ban on gold still in effect, save under license, the dollar will presumably have a "free" price, namely, it will be the equation of the equation of buying and selling across the exchanges, minus corrective of gold exchanges, minus the corrective of gold.

Financial opinion says that the dollar will open around par. Unofficial dollar quotations abroad support that opinion. The reasons are three:

1. The prospective return of dollars which were sent abroad prior to the gold suspension.

2. The buying of dollars which must be done by speculators who were caught short on the dollar.

3. The premier position of the United States as a creditor nation.

Rumor has it that the suspension of the foreign exchange market arrested a gigantic raid on the dollar. A good deal of money, as the figures for gold exports testify, had already crossed the exchanges. There are those in New York who say that the persons who fled the dollar in this way may be regarded by Washington as in the same class, and therefore subject to the same penalities, as the gold hoarders. At any rate, the money is expected to come back, just as gold is being disgorged by the domestic hoarders. This will of course be a sustaining influence on the dollar.

Selling Dollars Short

Then a good many operators were trapped, as it were. They sold the dollar short, that is, without delivering the dollars. The market closing prevented them from completing their contracts. They will have to "cover," namely, buy dollars. The amount involved is said to range between $500,000,000 and $700,000,000. It is said that an arrangement is already in existence among the Federal Reserve Bank, the Bank of England, and the Bank of France to handle this business. This would also strengthen the dollar. Perhaps, indeed, the three banks intend to revert to the war-time pegging of the exchanges.

The third factor of America's creditorship will come into play when conditions are more normal. From last June to the beginning of the flight from the dollar, the United States drew gold steadily from abroad. This was a tribute to the fact that on balance the United States is a creditor nation—a chronic creditor, as was said of France before the war.

One of the brightest aspects of the whole situation is that it has compelled a retufn to central bank coöperation. With so many countries off gold, and a prospect of more recruits before long, the danger is presented of trade competition with depreciated currencies. The danger will undoubtedly be stifled by the rebirth of central bank coöperation. Thus the American suspension brightens enormously, according to the opinion of observers in Wall Street, the prospect of the World Economic Conference, the agenda of which is based on ways and means of putting the world back on the gold standard, and what is more important, of keeping the world on it.

Commodities Make Good Showing

Commodities have made a good showing wherever they have been quoted. The best performer was wheat in Winnipeg. The Chicago pit tried to stay open, but, with futures banned, the task was impossible. Winnipeg has thus been the focus of the wheat trade, and the steady advance in price has been encouraging.

Cotton, though not making the same improvement as wheat, has been strong in Liverpool, while sugar, hogs, cocoa and lead have risen appreciably. Silver has been perhaps the most spectacular commodity. From a low of 27½c an ounce on March 3, it has shot above 30c in unofficial quotations. Silver men are of the opinion that silver will play some part in President Roosevelt's currency policy, though there is no such certainty among the rest of the financial community, which hopes that there will be no experimentation with the white metal, even to the limited extent of purchases for currency backing.

Price improvements in commodities reflect in general the growth of confidence, not less than a feeling that inflation is in the air.

German Money For American Tourists

NEW YORK, March 13—German mark accounts, coming under the standstill agreement for 1933, will be made available for Americans visiting Germany this year, according to a statement issued by E. Schmitz, American representative of the German tourist information office, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York. The details of this plan are now being considered by the American banking committee of which Mr. A. H. Wiggan is chairman.

Advices received from the Berlin headquarters of the German tourist information office and based on information furnished by the Reichsbank state that the German credit agreement for 1933 provides for the use of blocked mark balances for travel purposes.

Foreign banks can transfer from their blocked balances in German banks sums to be used for such purposes, to special accounts in German banks. Against these separate accounts special travelers' checks, letters of credit for travelers, etc., can be drawn.

Tubize 1932 Net Loss $185,000

In its first public financial statement since the merger of Tubize Artificial Silk Co. of America and American Chatillon Corporation, which took place in January, 1930, Tubize Chatillon Corporation reports gross earnings for the year 1932 of $955,000, before deducting bond interest of $140,000 and depreciation charges of $1,000,000. After these charges, the company shows a net loss of $185,000.

Brown Company Has Deficit

Brown Company of Portland, Maine, manufacturers of high-grade papers and specialties, reports for the year ended Nov. 30, 1932, a consolidated net loss after all charges of $4,442,608, compared with a loss of $5,074,984 in 1931, and a loss of $1,170,136 in 1930.

Elgin National Watch Loss

CHICAGO, March 13—Elgin National Watch Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net loss of $1,193,782 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,057,588 in 1931.

Foster Wheeler Net Loss

Foster Wheeler Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $1,133,599 after taxes, depreciation, write-off of marketable securities and reserve for contingencies, compared with a net loss of $753,913 in 1931.

British Foreign Trade

LONDON, March 13—Imports into Great Britain in February were £49,077,000, and exports £27,927,000, the Board of Trade reports. Re-exports totaled £4,482,000.

United Kingdom's Imports Decrease

LONDON, March 13—The British Board of Trade reports that imports into the United Kingdom during February amounted to £49,077,000, compared with £54,123,000 in January and £70,202,000 in February, 1932.

Exports were valued at £27,927,000 for February, compared with £29,205,000 in January and £30,011,000 in February, 1932.

Reëxports amounted to £4,482,000 in February, compared with £4,189,000 in January and £5,452,000 in February a year ago.

Returns show that the visible import surplus for February dropped to a new low record at £16,668,000. This compares with £20,729,000 in January and £34,739,000 in February, 1932.

Both imports and the visible import surplus now stand at new low levels. Exports of yarn and cloth were valued at £5,267,000, compared with £5,289,000 in January.

Imports of iron and steel during February amounted to 77,959 tons, compared with 69,472 in January, while exports amounted to 135,619 tons, compared with 148,662 in January.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates reports for the 1932 calendar year a loss of $400,632 after taxes, depreciation, inventory markdowns and allowances for doubtful accounts. This contrasts with a net profit in 1931 of $96,694 after taxes, depreciation, chargeoffs on inventories in the United States, current assets in foreign countries on account of depreciated exchanges, doubtful accounts and additional taxes on income for 1928 and 1929, amounting to $50,000.

Less Cottonseed Crushed

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Cottonseed crushed in the seven-month period, Aug. 1 to Feb. 28, is reported by the Census Bureau to have aggregated 3,449,450 tons, compared with 4,074,743 tons for the corresponding period a year ago, and cottonseed on hand at mills Feb. 28, totaled 969,398 tons, compared with 921,721 tons a year ago.

Lyonnais Dividend Unchanged

PARIS, March 13—Credit Lyonnais declared a dividend of 100 francs a share for 1931, unchanged from 1931. The report for 1932 shows net of 82,973,000 francs, compared with 83,857,000 in 1931; 2,440,000 francs was allotted to carry over.

Ogden L. Mills, Director

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, has been elected a director of the National Biscuit Company, it is announced. Mr. Mills is a large stockholder in the corporation.

Warehouse Plan Of Railways May Be Discontinued

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Director W. P. Bartel of the service bureau and Examiner W. M. Cheseldine recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission today that it direct railroads serving New York City to discontinue warehousing practices in which they have been indulging at that port.

The examiner held that the practices of the railroads in furnishing warehousing facilities dissipated their funds and revenues and "are not in conformity with honest, efficient and economic management as contemplated by the Interstate Commerce Act."

Many of the trunk line railroads have erected large terminal warehouses at railheads in New Jersey, where goods are stored at a nominal rate over long periods. The examiner said such service was believed to border on infringement of the Elkins Act which forbids rebates or allowances to shippers.

The report held the commission was without jurisdiction to require a railroad to cease engaging in a business not within its duty as a carrier of interstate commerce, unless the performance of such service were so related to the ordinary Commerce Act.

The rates and charges for warehousing, the report said, are below the costs thereof to the railroads and may result, it was said, in violations of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Mr. Bartel and the examiner also recommended that the commission require railroads at Philadelphia, Baltimore and other points to fall in line with the New York requirements.

The report recommended that the commission not make a definite order at this time, but that it give the railroads a chance to correct the practices complained of.

National Steel Lowers Expenses Sharply in 1932

The balance sheet of National Steel Corporation, as of Dec. 31, shows that the funded debt was reduced $1,233,333 during the year, according to the annual report made public today.

Depreciation of $3,089,912 was approximately equal to that of $3,117,402 charged off in the previous year and reserves of $1,467,526 for furnace relining and rebuilding showed an increase over those of $1,343,942 at the end of 1931.

A decrease in contingent reserves represents settlement of disputed tax matters.

Cash holdings were $6,215,432 compared with $3,755,774 at the beginning of the year and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 9.4 to 1, compared with 4.7 to 1 at the end of 1931. Net earnings were $1,662,919 after all charges and federal tax, equivalent to 77 cents a share on 2,156,832 no par shares issued.

Ernest T. Weir, chairman, stated in his remarks to stockholders: "During the entire year business generally was on a very unsatisfactory basis, and the volume of tonnage and the prices secured for our products were considerably below the average for the preceding year. The fact that the company was able to continue to earn a profit for each month of the year I think will indicate to the stockholders our strictly competitive position in the trade, the strength of our organization, and the value of our properties.

"A very definite improvement was made in the matter of reducing costs and in further diversification of products, which have allowed us to increase materially our list of customers," he added.

Jewel Tea February Sales Are Diminished

The Jewel Tea Co., Inc., reports sales for the four weeks ended Feb. 25, 1933, of $772,531, compared with $892,604 for the corresponding weeks in 1932, a decrease of 13.45 per cent. The average number of sales routes for the like weeks in 1933 was 1342 and in 1932, 1336.

Sales for first eight weeks of 1933 were $1,545,417, compared with $1,792,529 for the like period in 1932, a decrease of 13.79 per cent. For these weeks the average number of routes in 1933 was 1341 and in 1932, 1335.

Sales of the 86 stores of Jewel Food Stores, Inc., a subsidiary of the Jewel Tea Co., Inc., for the four weeks ended Feb. 25, 1933, were $289,221. Sales of Jewel Food Stores, Inc., for the eight weeks ended Feb. 25, 1933, with an average of 85 stores were $611,758.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Net

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $12,629,777 after federal taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., and after deducting $434,783 appropriation of income, to cover possible refunds in connection with rate adjustments, equivalent to $57.97 a share on 217,855 shares of the 7 per cent preferred, compared with $15,698,024 or $72.05 a share, on the preferred in 1931. The common is all owned by American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Canadian Carloadings Increase

OTTAWA, March 13—Carloadings on Canadian railroads during the week ended March 4 totaled 34,211, an increase of 272 cars over the preceding week and a decrease of 7562 from the corresponding 1932 week. Compared with the preceding week, loadings of grain and grain products increased 585 cars and miscellaneous commodities 680. Coke and forest products also were higher, but all other classifications were lower.

February Automobile Output Off

February automobile production by members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce amounted to 88,541 cars and trucks, a decrease of 22 per cent from January and off 19 per cent from February, 1932, according to preliminary estimates by the chamber.

Chicago Board of Trade

CHICAGO, March 13—Board of Trade memberships have practically doubled in price in a little over a week. A sale of $7500 was announced Saturday, or $1500 above the previous sale and compared with a low of $3800 shortly before the national bank moratorium went into effect.

Expect Gain In Steel Operations As Banks Open

Operations Slower in Last Week—February Data Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—The bank holiday has naturally retarded steel trade. Operations are below 15 per cent of capacity and may go lower, though a rather rapid recovery is expected after the banks have been well opened.

This need for a continual flow of orders and deliveries is shown by the many small orders placed. Thus, whereas pig iron is usually sold in carlots of 50 tons as minimum, orders have been placed during the last week involving 10 or 15 tons per order.

Stocks at Low Ebb

Stocks of steel in the hands of consumers have been kept at such an extremely low ebb that any order received for a finished product means the immediate buying of raw material for its manufacture. There is of course a tendency to postpone certain steel projects which are more or less in the luxury class such as parkways for pleasure automobile riding. Automobile production has been tapering rather sharply as it is doubted to what extent the public will go in for automobile buying the coming spring.

Though prices of many of the nonferrous metals have risen sharply during the last week in an inflationary manner, steel prices have been unchanged. Inasmuch as steel scrap is the most speculative of the steel commodities the scrap dealers are expecting a momentary rise in prices. In fact heavy melting steel scrap improved 25 cents a ton in the Pittsburgh district during the week.

The pig iron dealers have also been considering the possibilities of higher prices, which action would be a distinct novelty since iron prices have not risen for years. Large quantities of pig iron and finished steel are being imported, and if American dollars depreciate alongside of European currency it is easy to imagine higher prices for this imported ferrous material.

It is believed that the railroads must buy fair quantities of bars, plates and shapes for repair and upkeep work. The Bangor & Aroostook recently purchased nearly 2000 tons of rails, one of the few rail orders placed so far this year. A fair amount of business in concrete reinforcing bars is expected within the next few weeks for road building. Purchases of bars have been relatively good this month.

Daily Ingot Rate Higher

Steel statistics for February were fairly encouraging. Pig iron production increased 7½ per cent in daily rate, while steel ingot production was higher by 14½ per cent. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation declined 44,444 tons last month, a milder decline than generally expected. The tonnage on books is at the low point for all time.

An interesting feature of the February statistics was the comparatively large ingot production. This was at the rate of 20.39 per cent of capacity in daily rate, the fastest pace since last April. This average was higher than was generally estimated each week during February.

Steel plates appear somewhat weak in price along the Atlantic seaboard. Though the price is officially 1.50 to 1.60 cents a pound, eastern Pennsylvania, sales have been made as low as 1.40 cents.

The nonferrous metals have advanced the most rapidly in a year. Zinc has risen $11 a ton from its recent low point, which is about twice the extent of a moderate advance. Lead has risen $7 a ton the last week, after having been unchanged in price since the middle of November. Copper is three-quarters cents a pound higher at 5¾ cents after having shared honors with lead for having been stable.

Tin at 25½ cents a pound is two cents higher than former levels. Silver is nominally about 29¼ cents an ounce compared with 26 cents formerly.

Platinum is nominally $30 an ounce compared with $21 before the bank holiday. Quicksilver and antimony prices are higher.

Banks in New York Active; 111 Reopen In Normal Course

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—The longest bank holiday in the history of New York came to an end today when 52 commercial banks, 59 savings institutions and big private banking houses, like J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn Loeb & Co., and Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., reopened for business without any restrictions other than the embargo on gold disbursements, the edict against hoarding and a limitation for the time being on savings withdrawals to $25 to each depositor unless the need is imperative.

Officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York stressed that if a bank happened not to be on the first list of reopened institutions, it should not be construed as meaning that a license to resume business would not be issued to it in a day or two.

Mr. Joseph A. Broderick, New York banking superintendent, announced today that banks not members of the Federal Reserve System would be reopened on the same schedule as institutions resuming business under federal orders. This announcement followed a proclamation by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman directing the state banking department to license for reopening banks operating under state law.

All the most important banks here which are members of the Federal Reserve System are on the first "white list" sent out from Washington and made public in so far as this district is concerned by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York last night. There followed close on the heels of the publication of this list instructions by Mr. Broderick to institutions operating under his jurisdiction.

Trading in Winnipeg Grain Market Quiet

WINNIPEG, March 13 (AP)—Traders took little interest in dealings on the grain market as the session progressed today. Easing from opening advances, futures continued to sag until an hour before the close when values were almost a cent under the previous finish.

Prices at that period were ¾-⅞ cent off. May at 51⅝, July 52¾ and Oct. 54½.

The usual buying support from Chicago accounted for the run-up early in the session with some purchases also being made by commission house traders. Later, however, traders lost interest and prices turned downward. Some hedging sales came into the pit and accelerated the decline.

Export trade in Canadian wheat again was absent.

Opening prices were: Wheat—May, 52¼-⅝; July, 53⅜-⅞; Oct., 55⅜-½. Oats—May, 36B; July, 37; Oct., 38¼. Rye—May, 26⅝; July, 25½; Oct., 24⅞.

B—Bid.

National Bond & Share Net Equals $1.43 Share

National Bond & Share Corp. report for the year ended Feb. 28, 1933 (certified by independent auditors) shows net income from interest and dividends, after all expenses and reserves, of $270,510, equivalent to $1.43 a share on the average number of shares outstanding.

This compares with a net income of $1.50 a share on average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal year ended Feb. 29, 1932.

Net worth of the corporation at market values Feb. 28, 1933, after allowance for taxes and for the dividend payable March 15, 1933, amounted to $5,846,900, indicating a net asset value of $31.15 a share on 187,700 shares of stock then outstanding.

This compares with a net asset value of $35.05 a share on the 193,400 shares outstanding Feb. 29, 1932, and with $50 a share paid in on March 6, 1929.

Hershey Chocolate Income

Hershey Chocolate Corporation and affiliated companies report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows consolidated net income of $4,737,765 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after allowing for participation provisions of the $4 convertible preferred stock, to $4.71 a share on the 728,648 no-par common shares outstanding at the close of the year. This compares with $7,635,618, or $8.72 a share on 706,820 common shares, in 1931.

Slow and Sure Advancement to Better Business

Improving Conditions Seen by Westinghouse Co. in Annual Report

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 13 (AP)—A slow but sure approach to better times is seen by A. W. Robertson, chairman, and F. A. Merrick, president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

In submitting the company's annual 1932 report to stockholders, the officials concluded:

"We believe that we are slowly but surely on our way to better times. This note of sober optimism is based upon reports of improving conditions abroad and upon the disappearance of panic sentiment at home.

"These improvements are creating an underlying feeling of confidence that the worst is over and that hard work on the part of every individual and every organization will lift us to the desired level of business and home conditions.

"The Westinghouse organization faces present conditions with optimism as well as with courage and determination."

The report detailed the methods used in meeting unemployment conditions.

"Westinghouse has operated a work-spreading program to give some of all available work to as many employees as possible," the report states. As a result work was given to 8000 employees who otherwise would have been unemployed.

"In addition to continued support to community aid, the Westinghouse emergency aid developed a plan for assisting company unemployed. This is unique in that it was originated by the employees. They contribute 1 per cent, 1.5 per cent or 2 per cent of their monthly earnings over a period of six months, according to their wage classifications. The amount contributed by employees is matched at least dollar for dollar by the company. The proceeds are distributed in the form of food."

The report calls attention to the fact that, in spite of the continued business depression, Westinghouse closed the year with its cash position somewhat better than it was at the end of the previous year. As previously reported, the company's cash and marketable securities totaled $32,831,763, on Dec. 31 last, compared with $32,148,727 at the end of 1931. Operations for 1932 resulted in a net loss of $8,903,540 compared with a loss of $3,655,659 in the previous year.

Money Rates Higher As Banking Resumes

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP) — Money rates showed further tightening as more normal banking operations were resumed today. Call loans were renewed by the banks at 5 per cent, compared with an official renewal rate of 3½ per cent on March 3, preceding the national bank holiday.

The greater firmness growing out of the heavy withdrawals of funds just prior to the holiday was also reflected further in a sharp advance in rates on bankers' acceptances.

These bills, which are eligible for discount at the Federal Reserve banks, were quoted today at 3⅜ per cent bid, 3⅜ per cent asked for 60-90 days; 4 per cent-3⅞ per cent for four months; 4¼-4⅛ per cent for five and six months.

Schiff Co. Net Income

NEW YORK, March 13—The report of Schiff Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $219,189 after charges and taxes, equal, after the 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $1.59 a share on the 99,000 shares of common in 1931.

Engineering Contracts

Heavy engineering contracts rose last week to $18,078,000 from an approximate $10,000,000 level in the previous week, the Engineering News-Record reports. In the last four weeks contracts averaged $13,536,000 compared with $18,023,000 a year ago.

London Quotations

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Consols for money today were 72⅝, De Beers 4⅝, and Rand Mines 5⅛. Money was ⅝. Discount rates for short and three-month bills ⅝-¾ per cent.

The SECOND NATIONAL Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING

Bruins Pressing Detroit for Lead

American Group Leaders Win Week-End Games —High Scores

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	23	8	15	106	91	54
Boston	23	6	15	117	83	52
Rangers	22	7	14	122	91	51
Chicago	16	11	18	82	92	43
Canadian Division						
Toronto	23	5	16	108	102	51
Montreal	19	6	18	119	102	44
Canadiens	17	4	23	87	108	38
Americans	13	10	22	80	111	36
Ottawa	10	9	25	76	117	29

Results March 11

Boston 6, Toronto 2.
Montreal 6, Chicago 2.
Ottawa 2, Americans 1, overtime.

Results March 12

Rangers 8, Americans 2.
Detroit 3, Canadiens 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 13 — Scoring twice in a spectacular drive in the third period Detroit Red Wings turned back Montreal Canadiens here last night, 3 to 1. The hard-earned victory put Detroit back alone in first place in the American section of the National Hockey League, two points ahead of Boston Bruins. Herb Lewis and John Gallagher did the scoring for the Detroit Wings in the third period to clinch the victory. The teams were deadlocked, 1 to 1, when Lewis fooled Hainsworth with a high shot from outside the defense. Gallagher scored two minutes later after a scramble in the Montreal defense zone.

Detroit — **Canadiens**
Emms, Lewis, Sorrell, Moffatt, lw
rw, Larochelle, Gagnon, Giroux
Goodfellow, Voss, Hay, c c, Lepine, Morenz
F. Carson, Aurie, Wiseman, rw
lw, Hart, Joliat, Harrington
Buswell, Evans, rd
ld, W. Carson, Bourgault, Starr
Young, Gallagher, ld
rd, S. Mantha, Leduc, Bourgault
Roach, g .... g, Hainsworth

Score—Detroit 3, Canadiens 1. Goals—Emms, Lewis, Gallagher for Detroit; Lepine for Canadiens. Assists—F. Carson, Goodfellow, Sorrell, Hay for Detroit. Officials—A. G. Smith, Boston, and Clarence Bush, Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—The New York Rangers, with Bill Cook as the head of the firing squad, practically ended the last chances of the New York Americans to make the playoffs, by scoring an 8-to-2 victory over them at Madison Square Garden yesterday evening. Cook scored four goals himself and assisted in two more. Johnson scored once and had two assists. The Americans have three more games, and are two games behind Canadiens, who have four games to play. The summary:

Rangers — **Americans**
F. Cook, Siebert, Murdoch, lw
rw, Wasnie, Patterson, Martin
Boucher, Somers, Osmundson, Pettinger, c
c, Himes, Burke, Jackson
W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, rw
lw, Sheppard, Klein, McVeigh
Johnson, Brennan, ld
rd, Dutton, Regan, Dutkowski
Heller, Seibert, rd .... ld, Brydge, Ayres
Aitkenhead, g .... g, Worters

Score—Rangers 8, Americans 2. Goals—W. Cook 4, Heller, Johnson, Boucher and Brennan for Rangers; Klein, Burke for Americans. Assists—Johnson 2, W. Cook 2, Siebert, Keeling, Murdoch and Boucher for Rangers; Patterson for Americans. Officials—J. C. Smeaton and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 13—A shot by Earl Roche through a group of players with only seconds of the overtime session remaining to be played slipped behind Worters in the New York Americans' net on Saturday night and as a result the Ottawa Senators won by 2 goals to 1. It was the first victory for the locals in 11 games. The defeat was a costly one for the Americans as they were two points behind the Canadiens at the start of the game and a win would have put them on even terms. The summary:

Ottawa — **Americans**
Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche, lw
rw, Wasnie, Patterson, Martin
Weiland, Howe, Cox, McInenly, c
c, Himes, Dutkowski, Burke, Jackson
Finnigan, Forslund, D. Roche, rw
lw, Sheppard, McVeigh, Klein
Rockburn, M. Burke, ld...rd, Dutton, Ayres
Shields, rd .... ld, Brydge, Regan
Beveridge, g .... g, Worters

Score—Ottawa 2, Americans 1. Goals—E. Roche 2 for Ottawa; Sheppard for Americans. Assists—D. Roche, Cox and Howe for Ottawa; Himes and Wasnie for Americans. Officials—J. A. Cameron, Montreal, and Vic Wagner, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 13—The Boston Bruins, giving the best individual and collective performance they have ever provided in this city, defeated the champion Maple Leafs here Saturday, 6 to 2. The Bruins were aided by their opponents being considerably below form, but there was no doubt but that the visitors are the strongest team to play here this season. The summary:

Boston — **Toronto**
Beattie, Galbraith, Heximer, lw
rw, Bailey, Conacher, Downie
Stewart, Barry, Chapman, c
c, Thoms, Primeau, Blair
Lamb, Clapper, Oliver, rw
lw, Cotton, Jackson, Gracie
Smith, Owen, ld .... rd, Levinsky, Clancy
Shore, Hitchman, rd .... ld, Day, Horner
Thompson, g .... g, Chabot

Score—Boston 6, Toronto 2. Goals—Lamb 3, Barry 2 and Shore for Boston; Clancy and Conacher for Toronto. Assists—Stewart 3, Shore 2, Beattie and Smith for Boston; Jackson, Horner, Thoms and Gracie for Toronto. Officials—J. A. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 13—Montreal Maroons gained two points on the group-leading Toronto Leafs by defeating the Chicago Black Hawks here Saturday, 6 to 2, but they are still seven points behind the pacemakers in the struggle for first place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League. The game was won in the second period when the Maroons counted three goals, all by Smith, before the Hawks were able to beat Kerr. The winners counted once in the first period and each team scored one goal in the third. The summary:

Montreal — **Chicago**
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw
rw, Couture, March, Jenkins
Smith, Haynes, W. Kilrea, c
c, Cook, Burch, Romnes, MacKenzie
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw
lw, Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen
Conacher, Wilcox, ld...rd, Graham, Coulter
Noble, Wentworth, rd .... ld, Abel
Kerr, g .... g, Gardiner

Score—Montreal 6, Chicago 2. Goals—Smith 3, Brydson, Robinson and Wentworth for Montreal; Romnes and Jenkins for Chicago. Assists—Conacher 2, Duguid 2, W. Kilrea, Ward, Northcott, Trottier and Brydson for Montreal; McFadyen 2 and MacKenzie for Chicago. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Billy Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Tulsa Diamond Oilers Capture A. A. U. Crown

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13 (AP)—The little Napoleon of the basketball world—Coach Bill Miller of the Tulsa Diamond Oilers—achieved a lifelong ambition Saturday as the Oilers conquered the Rosenberg-Arvey team of Chicago, 25 to 23, in the finals of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States basketball tournament.

Chuck Hyatt, former star of the University of Pittsburgh, brilliantly led the new champions to victory over the dark horse Chicago team. He scored repeatedly with his spectacular hook shot and acted as the feeder on virtually every other Oiler goal.

The final game was a battle between two great centers and a pair of equally proficient forwards with able assistance from the supporting casts.

Hyatt, the standout of the tournament, was named captain and forward of the Associated Press all-American first quintet chosen from the tournament ranks, with Joseph Reiff, former Northwestern University star, whose accurate free throwing and flawless pivot post play kept the Chicago team in the running, as the other forward.

The center assignment went to Bob Gruenig of Rosenberg-Arvey; all-star positions went to Bart Carlton of the Oilers, and Captain Berry Dunham of the deposed champion Wichita Henrys, who won third place in the tournament by defeating Southern Kansas Stage Lines of Kansas City, 25 to 24, in a thriller between the defeated semifinalists.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	26	8	9	103	66	60
Buffalo	25	6	12	122	70	56
Syracuse	23	6	15	136	116	52
Windsor	16	6	22	85	119	38
Detroit	10	5	26	74	107	25
Cleveland	10	5	26	95	137	25

Results March 11

Buffalo 5, London 2.
Cleveland 5, Windsor 2.

Result March 12

London 1, Syracuse 0.

London Clinches First Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 13—London Tecumsehs clinched first place in the International Hockey League here last night by defeating Syracuse Stars, 1 to 0, in one of the most desperately contested games of the season. More than 5000 fans saw Goaltender Herb Stuart of London register his thirteenth shut-out of the season.

Bisons Too Powerful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 13—Buffalo Bisons were too powerful for London Tecumsehs in an International Hockey League game here Saturday night. Referee Fred Ion squelched rough play by serving out 11 penalties in the first period. Carr and Jarvis scored two goals apiece for Buffalo and Schultz one. Gregg and Gillie scored for London.

Cleveland Ends Poor Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 13—Playing before a handful of fans, Cleveland Indians completed their home stand in their most disastrous professional hockey season in history by defeating Windsor Bulldogs Saturday night, 5 to 2.

Chicago Poloists Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 13—University of Chicago won the pony polo championship of the Big Ten here Saturday by defeating Ohio State University, 6½ to 5, at the 124th Field Artillery Armory. Burton H. Doherty '34, playing No. 3, led the Chicago attack. He scored three goals. Benson and Siedheim, No. 1 and No. 2, respectively, scored two goals each. Half a goal was taken from Siedheim on a foul. For Ohio State the scoring was done by D. Smith, No. 2, and Sirilo, No. 3, who counted two each, and Thompson, No. 1 player, who scored once.

Kansas City Defeats Flyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 13—Coach Al Hughes's St. Louis Flyers still remain tied for the top place in the American Hockey Association with the Tulsa Oilers. The Flyers were defeated by the Kansas City Pla-Mors at the Arena last night, 2 to 1, in an exciting game which was witnessed by 5500 spectators. Tulsa and St. Louis have each won 12 games, losing 9. The Pla-Mors, in third position, are just one victory behind the co-leaders.

College Swimming Results

Annapolis 54, Columbia 17.
Illinois 46, Iowa 29.
Penn Hall 46, Swarthmore ('36) 38.
Yale ('36) 43, Princeton ('36) 28.
Yale 48, Princeton 23.

College Polo Results

Chicago 6½, Ohio State 5.
Princeton 8, West Point 3.
Yale ('36) 15½, Harvard ('36) 8.

Records Broken In Big Ten Meet

Indiana Defends Title in Track and Field Games With 32 Points

Big Ten Indoor Track and Field Championships

	Pts		Pts
Indiana	32	Iowa	3
Michigan	28	Purdue	3
Illinois	20	Wisconsin	3
Ohio State	13	Minnesota	2
Northwestern	5	Chicago	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 13—Three Conference records were broken and another equaled when Indiana University defended its title in the twenty-third annual indoor track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. Saturday night at the Chicago Field House. The Hoosiers compiled 32 points to defeat University of Michigan, which earned 28, and University of Illinois, which stopped at 20. The record breaking was shared by athletes of these three colleges.

60-Yard Dash—Won by D. J. Bennett '34, Ohio State; W. F. Ward '35, Michigan, second; W. H. Stapf '34, Ohio State, third; C. C. Crouch '33, Indiana, fourth. Time—6.2s. (Equals Conference record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana; C. E. De Baker '33, Michigan, second; D. D. Harpold '34, Indiana, third; O. H. Duggins '34, Northwestern, fourth. Time—50.2s.

880-Yard Run—Won by C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana; E. T. Turner '33, Michigan, second; H. E. Sears '33, Purdue, third; H. M. Braden '33, Michigan, fourth. Time—1m. 53.9s. (Breaks Conference record.)

One-Mile Run—Won by R. D. Woolsey '33, Illinois; C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana, second; R. W. Howell '33, Michigan, third; Charles Popejoy '34, Purdue, fourth. Time—4m. 15.2s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by J. C. Watson '33, Indiana; D. E. Neese '33, Indiana, second; G. L. Wright '33, Wisconsin, third; J. L. Currell '33, Minnesota, fourth. Time—9m. 26.1s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Michigan (H. T. Ellerby Jr. '34, W. E. Lemen '34, C. E. De Baker '33, and C. M. Allen '33); Iowa, second; Indiana, third; Ohio State, fourth. Time—3m. 20.6s. (Breaks Conference record.)

70-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State; Hawley Eggleston '33, Michigan, second; J. B. Pantlind '35, Michigan, third; E. M. Haydon '33, Chicago, fourth. Time—8.6s.

Running High Jump—Won by W. F. Ward '35, Michigan, 6ft. 4in.; O. M. Olson '34, Northwestern, second, 6ft. 1in.; M. A. Read '34, Northwestern, W. W. Jolley '33, Minnesota, and Conrad Moisio '34, Michigan, tied for third and fourth, 6ft.

Pole Vault—Won by E. E. Lennington '34, Illinois, 13ft. 10in. (breaks Conference record); I. R. Seely '35, Illinois, second, 13ft. 8in.; S. M. Divich '34, Indiana, 13ft. 2in.; R. J. Lovshin '33, Wisconsin, fourth, 13ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by D. F. Cook '34, Illinois, 46ft. 1½in.; W. F. Busbee '34, Indiana, second, 45ft. 8½in.; A. J. Kamm '34, Illinois, third, 45ft. 7½in.; N. L. Biddinger '33, Indiana, fourth, 44ft. 11¼in.

Downhill Ski Meet

HANOVER, N. H., March 13 (AP)—America's first downhill ski championship was won yesterday by Henry S. Woods, Dartmouth freshman. Completing the 2.8-mile course on Mt. Moosilauke, 50 miles north of here in the village of Warren, without a fall, he led a field of nearly 30 entries to capture the event in 8m. 4-5s. Harry Hillman Jr., son of the Dartmouth track coach, was but one-fifth of a second behind Woods in the Class A-B championships. He fell on the steep spole of the last curve, losing one ski, and was obliged to ski into the finish on the other, a distance of 40 yards. The events were conducted by the National Ski Association of America and were sponsored by the Dartmouth Outing Club, on whose course the competitors ran. A. H. Bright of the Hochgebirge Ski Club of Boston was third in the Class A-B, while honors in the college class also went to Woods. R. B. Chamberlain of the Hanover Ski Club was the winner in Class C open to skiers under 18 years.

Penn Relay Team Breaks Mark

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania four-mile relay team, anchored by Gene G. Venzke, world's indoor mile champion, smashed the world indoor record for the four-mile relay here Saturday night by almost 22 seconds. Running in the Niagara A. A. U. annual games against a team of eight men, the Pennsylvania quartet negotiated the distance in 17m. 21.7s. The previous record was 17m. 43 2-5s. Venzke ran the fastest mile of the four—4m. 15. Carl Coal was next best at 4m. 21s. Bill McKniff and Dean ran their miles in 4m. 23s. and 4m. 24s., respectively.

Harvard Matmen Win

Harvard University matmen, placing three winners in the varsity competition, and five in the freshmen tests, captured top honors in the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling Association meet Saturday. The varsity scored 25 points, forcing out Tufts College, the title defender, by two-thirds of a point, while the freshmen gathered in 30 points to defeat Springfield by a margin of three.

Koslowski Elected Captain

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13 (AP)—Edward Koslowski '34 of Bridgeport, Conn., was elected captain of the Providence College varsity basketball team for next year by the lettermen Saturday night following the Friars' victory over Brown, their twelfth straight triumph of the season. Koslowski plays center, and also stars as an outfielder on the baseball team.

Dartmouth Elects McHugh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 13—James H. McHugh '34 of Melrose, Mass., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth College varsity hockey team for next year. McHugh was Dartmouth's regular goalie this year. The captain-elect of the hockey team also plays football and baseball.

Ireland Defeats Wales

BELFAST, Ireland, March 13 (AP)—Ireland Saturday defeated Wales in an international Rugby match, 10 to 5, after leading at half time, 7 to 0. A great crowd cheered the hard-tackling Irish team as it ran up its big lead in the first half and then just lasted to hold the Welsh in the final minutes of the game.

Mark Stuart Wins Golf Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 13 (AP)—Mark Stuart of New York won the Belmont Manor golf tournament Saturday, overwhelming the youthful Canadian player, L. Miller Jr., 11 and 9 in the final round. Stuart had an approximate medal score of 68 for the first 18 holes and played almost faultless golf all the way.

Canadian Figure Skating

MONTREAL, March 13 (AP)—Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel and her brother, Montgomery Wilson of Toronto, North American champions, have retained their Canadian figure skating titles. Mrs. Samuel won the ladies' singles, Wilson the men's crown, and together they captured the pairs' championship here Saturday night.

Providence Beats Quebec Beavers, 2-1

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	7	12	116	81	51
Providence	23	5	13	107	93	51
Boston	17	8	15	105	96	42
New Haven	13	4	22	79	107	30
Quebec	11	6	24	88	118	28

Result March 11

Boston 1, Philadelphia 0.

Results March 12

Providence 2, Quebec 1.
Boston 2, New Haven 2, overtime.

In a close-checking hockey game featured by spectacular goaltending the Boston Cubs defeated the Philadelphia Arrows, 1 to 0, at the Boston Garden, Saturday. Cude, Philly goalie, slipped on a shot from 15 feet out by Burmister after Lane and Cook had scrimmaged for the puck at 8m. 30s. of the first period and held out the remaining attacks. The summary:

Boston — **Philadelphia**
Burmister, Weir, Benson, lw
rw, Boyd, Phillips, Collings
Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa, c
c, Anderson, McGoldrick, Pratt
Saunders, Buckles, Filmore, rw
lw, Runge, Hudson, Wilson
J. Jerwa, Davie, ld
rd, Peters, Desmarais, Pratt
Lane, Davie, rd
ld, Desmarais, Nichols, Hudson
Jackson, g .... g, Cude

Score—Boston 1, Philadelphia 0. Goal—Burmister for Boston. Assists—Lane, Cook for Boston. Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

QUEBEC, March 13 (AP)—A crowd of 7000 persons saw the Providence Reds eke out a 2-to-1 victory over the Quebec Beavers in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here Sunday afternoon. The summary:

Providence — **Quebec**
Mondou, lw .... rw, Toupin
Gaudreault, c .... c, Ward
Rivers, rw .... lw, Dube
McVicar, ld .... rd, Molyneaux
Trapp, rd .... ld, Frew
Byrne, g .... g, Lamontagne

Alternates—Hinsperger, Alexandre, Vail, Murray, Raymond, Taylor, Himes, McCully for Providence; Callighen, Arnott, McCabe, Lowrey, Giroux, McIntyre, Connor for Quebec.

Score—Providence 2, Quebec 1. Goals—Rivers, Taylor for Providence; Connor for Quebec. Assists—Gaudreault, Alexandre for Providence. Time—three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13—The New Haven Eagles held the Boston Clubs to a 2-to-2 tie here last night in a Canadian-American Hockey League encounter. The Eagles led 2 to 1 at the end of the first period, but the Cubs tied the score in the second session. The third and overtime periods were scoreless. The summary:

New Haven — **Boston**
Convey, lw .... rw, Saunders
Keating, c .... c, Cook
Jeremiah, rw .... lw, Burmister
Speyer, ld .... rd, Davie
Pringle, rd .... ld, J. Jerwa
Roberts, g .... g, Jackson

Alternates—Doran, Paddon, Picketts, L. Jackson, King, Kinsella for New Haven; Lane, Filmore, Buckles, O'Neil, Benson, Weir, F. Jerwa for Boston.

Score—New Haven 2, Boston 2. Goals—Keating, Picketts for New Haven; J. Jerwa, Lane for Boston. Assists—Convey, Jackson, Speyer for New Haven; F. Jerwa, Cook, Saunders for Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Metcalfe Smashes Record

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 13 (AP)—Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette University sprinter, ran through another record Saturday, racing 60 yards in 6.1s. to better Loren Murchison's 10-year-old mark, in the annual Central Intercollegiate Conference indoor championship meet. Undefeated this year and holding or sharing almost every sprint record, the hilltop hustler used the fast Notre Dame fieldhouse strip for his latest achievement. Starting faster than usual, he led all the way to defeat Jim Schatte of Michigan Normal, by two feet. His time clipped a tenth of a second off the mark made by Murchison in 1923. Michigan Normal scored 31½ points to win the team title and break Notre Dame's six-year record as champion. Michigan State College finished second with 28 1-3 points, with Marquette third with 14.

Jacobson Wins Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 13—James M. Jacobson of New York became the national singles champion of the American Ping Pong Association by defeating Coleman Clark of Chicago, title defender, in the final of the tournament which ended here yesterday by 23—21, 21—9, 21—13. Jessie Purvis of Des Plaines, Ill., defeated Flossie Basler of Chicago, 16—21, 21—19, 23—21, 21—13, to win the first national women's championship. In the men's doubles Edwin Lewis and Paul Pearson of Chicago defeated Jacobson and George T. Bacon, 21—19, 21—17, 22—20.

College Basketball Results

Georgetown 43, Carnegie Tech 41.
Notre Dame 31, Minnesota 27.
Pennsylvania 29, Princeton 28.
Penn ('36) 25, Princeton ('36) 23.
Pittsburgh 45, West Virginia 35.
Providence 50, Brown 26.
Southern California 39, Oregon State 28.
St. John's ('36) 30, Kips Bay B. C. 27.
St. John's J. V. 38, Brooklyn P. I. J. V. 23.
Syracuse 41, Colgate 23.
Yale Divinity 31, Collegiate Prep 28.
Yale ('36) 40, Harvard ('36) 37.
Yale J. V. 40, Harvard J. V. 31.

Foulke Wins Squash Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13—William G. Foulke 2d '34 of Princeton University won the second annual intercollegiate squash racquets championship at the Payne Whitney Gymnasium here Saturday when he defeated a teammate, Sheldon Stephens '35, in the final at 15—12, 12—15, 15—12, 15—10.

Sam West Accepts Terms

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Sam West, former Washington outfielder, signed his 1933 contract yesterday and joined the St. Louis Browns in their training camp here. Rick Ferrell and Carl Reynolds now are the only two Brownies who have failed to accept terms.

College Gymnastics Results

Minnesota 1003.89, Iowa 818.85.
Springfield 31, M. I. T. 23.
Temple ('36) 42, Annapolis Plebes 12.

U. S. Indoor Tennis Gets Good Start

No Surprise Results in Opening Round Among the Seeded Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—The thirty-fourth United States indoor tennis championship got under way on Saturday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and though there were no surprise results as far as the seeded players were concerned, several of them found winning more difficult than they had anticipated.

Chief among these was George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, who encountered Harold S. MacGuffin of the Penn A. C. of Philadelphia, and dropped the first set before he settled down to real work. Lott has just announced his intention to try for the Davis Cup this year, while MacGuffin has always been a good fighter both outdoors and in. The score was 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, seeded second, and Sidney B. Wood Jr. fourth, also met with considerable opposition, as Dr. William Rosenbaum carried Sutter to extra games in the first before the former Tulane star won at 7—5, 6—3; while Edward W. Burns of Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, gave Wood a hard battle before the Wimbledon winner emerged victor at 6—4, 8—6. The other seeded players had an easier time, with Gregory S. Mangin, the defending champion, scoring over Frank J. Welton of Jackson Heights, 6—0, 6—1.

United States Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

G. S. Mangin, Newark, defeated F. J. Welton, Jackson Heights, 6—0, 6—1.
J. M. Greer, Montclair A. C., defeated William Thompson, Westminster, 9—11, 7—5, 6—3.
C. R. Marks, Long Island University, defeated Edward De Gray, New Utrecht H. S., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.
Albert Law Jr., 7th Regiment, defeated Sheldon Morgenstern, C. C. N. Y., 6—4, 6—2.
E. H. McCauliff, Yonkers, defeated George Key, Harvard, 6—3, 6—4.
E. R. Donovan, Fordham University, defeated E. H. Luchs, University of Pennsylvania, 8—4, 6—3.
G. R. Preston, 7th Regiment, defeated David Geller, New York University, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.
W. McC. Martin Jr., West Side T. C., defeated S. P. Harbison, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—0.
S. B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated E. W. Burns, Crescent A.-H. C., 6—4, 8—6.
W. N. Rogers, 7th Regiment, defeated L. C. Ehrhardt, 7th Regiment, 6—2, 6—3.
Sidney Seligson, New York, defeated E. H. Burns, Westminster, 6—2, 6—4.
Steven V. Brubans, Hoboken T. C., defeated M. M. Rosenbaum, New York University, 6—1, 5—7, 7—5.
J. G. Hall, Orange, L. T. C., defeated Clark Andrews, Yale, 6—4, 7—5.
Irving Pratt, Glen Cove, defeated Abraham Bassford, Briarcliff Manor, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.
R. P. Hastings, Yale, defeated Sydney L. Berger, New York, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4.
Ernest Koslan, Hamilton T. C., defeated J. G. De Fina, Westminster, 6—3, 6—3.
C. S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 7—5, 6—3.
A. L. Bruneau, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated Jeremiah Courtney, Columbia, 6—2, 6—1.
E. E. Jenkins Jr., 7th Regiment, defeated P. J. Salichs, 7th Regiment, 6—3, 7—5.
Julius Seligson, New York, defeated Irving W. Raymond, New York, 6—2, 6—2.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Bryan Hamlin, New York, 6—0, 6—0.
Walter E. Arensberg, Harvard, defeated J. H. Baker, St. John's College, 6—2, 6—1.
Lawrence Kurzrok, New York, defeated Leonard Straus, Rutgers, 6—0, 6—1.
Simon Miller, Fleet Hollow, defeated Giles Verstraten, West Side T. C., 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.
F. X. Shields, New York, defeated A. W. Swayze, New York University, 6—3, 6—1.
Frank Bowden, New York A. C., defeated Theodore J. Griffin, New York, 6—2, 6—4.
John H. Pitman, Seventh Regiment, defeated Jacques L. Verstraten, West Side T. C., 6—2, 6—2.
John F. Ray, Longwood C. C., Boston, defeated Dr. Irving Epstein, New York, 6—4, 7—5.
G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Harold S. MacGuffin, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.
John M. Hamilton, Yale, defeated J. H. Sillman, London, 6—3, 7—5.
S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard, defeated R. O. Covington, Asheville, N. C., 4—6, 9—7, 7—5.
H. L. Bowman, New York A. C., defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr., U. S. N., 6—3, 8—6.

Leyland Scores 152 Not Out

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., March 13 (AP)—Brilliant batting by Maurice Leyland, who had scored 152 not out at close of play for the day, today featured the second innings of the visiting English test match cricket team against South Australia. England had scored 371 for eight wickets when stumps were pulled. First innings totals were: England 298, South Australia 191. Leyland scored his century in 3½ hours and continued in fine style until darkness ended play.

Babe Ruth and Burke Win

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Babe Ruth and Billy Burke, former United States open golf champion, paired Saturday to defeat Diana Fishwick and Barbara Pyman, 2 up, in a best-ball foursome.

College Wrestling Results

Columbia 14, Princeton 12.
Cornell 14, Syracuse 12.

College Boxing Results

New Hampshire 3, Springfield 3.
Syracuse 6, Annapolis 2.

College Track Result

Amherst 63, Wesleyan 50.

Naval Academy Takes The Water Polo Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 13—The United States Naval Academy scored a double victory in swimming over Columbia University Saturday evening in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association. The water polo victory, by the score of 26 to 12, gave the Navy the league championship with five triumphs and no defeats. The swimming meet score was 54 to 17. The Naval Academy finished the season third in that respect. The swimming meet summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia, second; E. L. Jancke '33, Navy, third. Time—23.5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; J. D. Stevens '35, Navy, second; J. W. Bain '33, Columbia, third. Time—55.1s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. D. Stevens '35, Navy; J. P. Plichta '35, Navy, second; L. C. Wimmer '33, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 25.7s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. W. Hyland '35, Navy; F. L. Ashworth '33, Navy, second; S. C. Kohlman '33, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 30.5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia; R. H. Milbrath '34, Navy, second; H. F. Standerwick '35, Columbia, third. Time—1m. 51.1s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by P. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Navy; K. E. Wilhelm '34, Columbia, second; Mackenzie, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 49.3s.

Fancy Diving—Won by David McCampbell '33, Navy; G. P. Bright '35, Navy, second; Hugo Maray '35, Columbia, third. Winner's points—78.93.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Navy (J. D. Stevens '35, N. B. Davis '33, J. P. Plichta '35, R. W. Thompson Jr. '33); Columbia, second (J. W. Bain '33, A. J. Toering '33, M. E. Staples '34, L. C. Wimmer '34). Time—3m. 45.4s.

Eastern Basketball Championship to Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 13 — Championship honors in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League went to Yale University Saturday night by virtue of the University of Pennsylvania's 29-to-28 victory over the Princeton University five. A triumph for the Tigers would have meant a tie for the leadership and made a playoff necessary. Penn finished in third place. The summary:

Pennsylvania — **Princeton**
Klempner, MacDonald, Brown, lf
rg, Grebauskas
O'Donnell, Pennypacker, rf .... lg, Fortune
Freeman, Ludwig, c .... c, Seibert
Hashagen, Kozloff, lg .... rf, Larsen
Walters, Kellett, rg .... lf, Fairman

Score—Pennsylvania 29, Princeton 28. Goals from floor—Freeman 4, Klempner 2, O'Donnell 2, Hashagen 2, Walters 2, Ludwig for Pennsylvania; Seibert 4, Fairman 3, Larsen, Grebauskas for Princeton. Goals from foul—Klempner, O'Donnell, Hashagen for Pennsylvania; Fairman 3, Larsen 3, Seibert 3, Grebauskas for Princeton. Referee — Kinney. Umpires — Carroll and Kennedy.

Rutgers Turns Aside Opposition Easily

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13 (AP)—Churning aside all opposition, Rutgers' brilliant swimmers won five individual championships and two relay titles Saturday night to coast off to an overwhelming team triumph in the thirteenth annual meet of the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association.

The defending champions, outclassing the field in every event except the backstroke—in which they had no entries—piled up a total score of 41 points, as compared with Pittsburgh's second place total of 21, Franklin and Marshall was way in the rear to take third place with 11; City College of New York, 10; Lehigh, 8; New York University, 6; Manhattan, 5; Lafayette, 3 and Cornell, 1.

Illini Swimmers Win Another Dual Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 13—The University of Illinois swimming team won another dual meet here Saturday afternoon by defeating the University of Iowa, 46 to 29. The Illini won four first places in the individual events and both relays. The Illinois water polo team also won the Big Ten Conference championship by defeating the Hawkeyes, heretofore undefeated, by a 6-to-2 score.

Four 'Big Six' Swimming Records Are Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., March 13—Four "Big Six" Conference records were broken and a fifth equaled in the swimming meet here Saturday in which the University of Nebraska and Iowa State College tied with 46 points. Kansas State Agricultural College scored 12, the University of Kansas 8, and the University of Oklahoma 3. The University of Missouri did not compete. B. E. Masterson '34, Nebraska, broke the 50-yard freestyle record; R. P. Murphy '35, Iowa State, the 220-yard freestyle and 440-yard freestyle, and the Iowa State medley relay team broke the 300-yard relay record. The 220-yard breaststroke was equaled by T. P. Sands '33, Iowa State.

Southern California Ties Up Coast Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., March 13—Southern California, southern division basketball champions, came back Saturday night to win the second game of a three-game series for the Pacific Coast Conference championship from Oregon State, northern division champion, by a score of 39 to 28. This gives each team a game in the series, as Oregon State won Friday night.

The score at half time Saturday night was 20 to 10 in Southern California's favor. The visitors from the South took the lead in the opening minutes of play and were never headed during the rest of the contest. The summary:

Southern Calif. — **Oregon State**
Nemer, lf .... rg, Lenchitsky, Davis
Elliot, rf .... lg, McDonald
Guttero, Foss, c .... c, Lewis
Bescos, lg .... rf, O'Connell, James
Kelly, rg .... lf, Hibbard, Taylor

Score—Southern California 39, Oregon State 28. Goals from floor—Nemer 7, Guttero 5, Kelly 2, Bescos for Southern California; Lewis 3, O'Connell 2, Taylor 2, Lenchitsky, Davis for Oregon State. Goals from foul—Kelly 3, Nemer 2, Elliot 2, Bescos 2 for Southern California; O'Connell 5, Lewis 3, MacDonald, Davis for Oregon State. Referee—James Mitchell, Spokane. Umpire—Roger Folgate, Walla Walla.

A. A. U. of the U. S. Hockey Championship Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Atlantic City	2	0	7	2	4
Baltimore	2	0	10	4	4
Bronx H. C.	0	2	3	6	0
New England	0	2	3	11	0

Results March 11

Atlantic City 4, New England 1.
Baltimore 3, Bronx H. C. 2.

Results March 12

Atlantic City 3, Bronx H. C. 1.
Baltimore 7, New England 2.

Wolf Wins U. S. Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—Harry F. Wolf of the New York Athletic Club, won his fourth consecutive United States amateur squash tennis championship on Saturday at the Harvard Club. This enabled Wolf to tie Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club, who was the only previous player to win four titles. He bettered the record, however, by winning it four years in succession, while Hyde required from 1918 to 1926 to accomplish the feat. Wolf defeated R. B. Haines in the final, 15—7, 11—15, 15—3, 14—18, 17—16.

College Rifle Results

Georgetown 1309, N. Y. U. 1296.
N. Y. U. 1333, Stevens Tech. 1200.
McKinley H. S. 1326, Annapolis Plebes 1296.
N. Y. Stock Exchange 1352, West Point 1340.
Annapolis 1389, G. Washington 1366.

Miguel de Capriles Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 13—Miguel de Capriles of the University Fencers Club of New York won the United States junior sabre championship at the Penn Athletic Club Saturday night from a field of 18.

Brown Swimmers Win Intercollegiate Meet

DEERFIELD, Mass., March 13 (AP)—Four records were broken Saturday while Brown won seven of the nine first places to gain the New England intercollegiate swimming championship from seven rivals in the Deerfield Academy pool.

The Bruin nators piled up a total of 47 points. Springfield was runner-up with 27 and the remaining points were distributed as follows: Wesleyan 12, Williams 7, Amherst 5, Worcester Tech 4, M. I. T. 2 and Bowdoin 1.

The Brown relay trio set a new mark by winning the 300-yard medley race in 3m. 18.8s.; Lee of Brown bettered the 220-yard mark; Lewis of Brown, who won both sprints, lowered the 100-yard record, and Sylvia, Springfield, broke the 440-yard record.

Individual Wrestling Honors Go to Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 13—Indiana University, already proclaimed champion of the Western Conference, ran away with individual honors in the wrestling championships of the Big Ten held here Saturday night. The Hoosiers took five of the eight firsts. The University of Illinois took two championships, and the other went to Northwestern University.

Hagen Wins Own Tourney

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen of Detroit won his own golf tournament here yesterday, but top money went to Dick Metz of Deal, N. J., and Al Espinosa of Akron, Ohio. The situation developed when Hagen shot 71-67—138 to lead the field in the $1000 open he sponsored and then declined to share in the money. Metz and Espinosa, who tied for second place with 140's, each won $275. Harry Cooper, Craig Wood, and Charlie Guest of Deal, N. J., tied for next money at 141 strokes and collected $158.33 each. Paul Runyan received $95 for a score of 143, while Denny Shute got the same. John Rouse, Willie MacFarlane and Olin A. Dutra of Los Angeles had 144 strokes each and each won $70.

Illinois Elects Hellmich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 13—H. A. Hellmich '34, for two years center on the University of Illinois basketball team, has been elected captain of the Illini for the coming season. In addition to his outstanding work on the basketball court, Hellmich is also a sprinter on the Illinois track team.

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 16, M. I. T. 1.
Annapolis Plebes 7, Baltimore Poly 2.
Hartford F. C. 11, Yale J. V. 6.
Princeton ('36) 10, Yale ('36) 7.
St. John's J. V. 10½, Columbia J. V. 6½.
West Point 12, Columbia 5.
West Point Plebes 13, Roxbury School 4.
Yale 9, Princeton 8.

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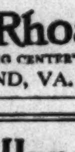
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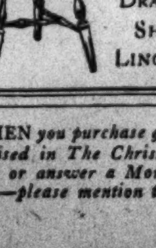
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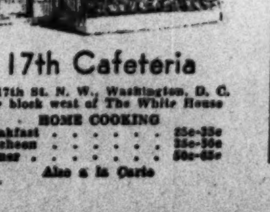
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The Children's Page

A Busy Day for Lumberlegs

By GAIL BACON

HE WAS such a funny Lumberlegs. He was long where he should be short and short where he should be long, with a head much too big for himself, and a tail much too short for itself. His feet were too big, too! He just lumbered along. Yes, he was a very funny dog.

On Mondays he lumbered off into the woods and stayed all day. Alone, too, for he never invited anyone to go with him. And this was what he was saying to himself as he lumbered along:

"I'm too long in some places and I'm too short in other places. My head is much too big and my tail is too short. I'm not going to endure it any longer. I'm going to do something about it: I'm going to do something about my legs that are too short for myself, my head that's too big for myself, and my tail that's too short for itself. My feet are too big, too. I must do something about that."

So he lumbered along, wondering just what he could do about it all.

"Why should I look so funny? There is Mr. Cock Pheasant over there strutting along and not having to think his tail is too short. He has such a beautiful long tail. I wish I ——" And right then an idea came to him!

He lumbered along as fast as he could till he came to Mr. Cock Pheasant.

"Good-morning, Mr. Cock Pheasant," said he. "A lovely Monday, isn't it?"

"Why, good morning, Lumberlegs," replied Mr. Cock Pheasant. "I wasn't expecting you today. I had forgotten that it was Monday."

"It's Monday, surely enough," said Lumberlegs. "I've a great favor to ask of you, Mr. Cock Pheasant."

"What is it?" asked the bird with the beautiful long tail. "What can I do for you?"

"It's your beautiful long tail that I want," answered Lumberlegs in the most ordinary way.

"My tail!" exclaimed Mr. Cock Pheasant, nearly falling on his nose in astonishment. "And why do you want my tail?"

"You see it's like this," explained Lumberlegs, "I don't like my tail. It's too short for itself. I want to exchange tails with you for a day. Then if I like your tail well enough I'll make a bargain with you."

A New Tail

"Well," slowly replied the bird, "now that I think of it, a short tail might be nice for a change. Yes, I'll try it for a day." And he took off his tail and handed it to Lumberlegs, who gave his in exchange.

"Thank you," said Lumberlegs, and lumbered off again with his Cock Pheasant tail waving behind him.

As he lumbered along on the path through the woods he said to himself, "Now where can I get some nice long legs to go with my beautiful tail?"

"What's that you say?" asked a voice among the trees, and turning, he saw a young deer nibbling the leaves on a near-by tree. The very first thing that Lumberlegs saw about the beautiful creature was his long slim legs and tiny feet.

He stopped short and replied, "How do you do, beautiful Mr. Deer. I was just saying that I wished I could find some beautiful legs. Yours would do very well. Will you let me have them in exchange for mine on trial for a day? If I like them I'll make a bargain with you."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the deer, "What a very funny idea! What fun I could have with your legs! When the other animals saw me they would run away in fright! Yes, I'll change with you for a day." So, then and there they exchanged legs, and off went Lumberlegs with Mr. Deer's long slim legs and tiny feet.

He was beginning to look very funny with his legs and his tail and himself all mixed up but he had no time to think of that, for he was looking for someone with a head more beautiful than his own. And before long he thought he saw that someone. Mr. Blue Jay had flown into a tree above, screaming and screeching.

"Why Lumberlegs! Is it you? How funny you look! What has happened to you?

"Yes, it is I," answered Lumberlegs, his feelings a bit hurt. "Nothing has happened to me. I am only making myself more beautiful."

"More beautiful! Ha, ha, ha," screamed Mr. Blue Jay. "You look funny! That is how you look. Ha, ha, ha!"

An Exchange With Mr. Blue Jay

"You needn't laugh," said Lumberlegs, "I was going to ask a favor of you but not if you are going to laugh like that."

Mr. Blue Jay immediately tried hard to look solemn and asked, "What can I do to help you? I won't laugh again."

So Lumberlegs made his strange request. "I want your beautiful head. Will you let me have it on trial for a day? If I like it I'll make a bargain with you."

"Ha, ha —" began the saucy bird "Oh, I said I wouldn't laugh, didn't I? Well, I won't then. No, I won't change heads with you because yours wouldn't fit me. But I'll tell you what I will do. I'll let you have my topknot. That will add to your beauty."

He handed over his topknot of feathers to Lumberlegs who put it on his head and trotted off on his slim new legs, his Cock Pheasant tail waving behind him. As he went he could hear saucy Mr. Blue Jay way off in the treetops laughing, "Ha, ha, ha! Ha, ha, ha!"

"What do I care if he laughs," said silly old Lumberlegs to himself. "He's only a bird. Just wait till the other dogs see me. They won't laugh. They'll envy me." And he hurried along with his Cock Pheasant tail and his Deer legs and his Blue Jay topknot. He looked just like nothing at all.

He stopped to take a look at himself in the brook and was a bit startled at what he saw there, but still he thought, "They can never call me Lumberlegs again. At last I am beautiful."

He went on his way and soon came to the neighborhood where he lived. There he began to meet his dog-friends. First he met Bo-Peep and Snow-White, the two Cocker Spaniels, who were taking a stroll. They stood still when they saw Lumberlegs, stared for a moment, then turned and ran so fast that he could see nothing but a cloud of dust.

"Well, what do you think of that!" he exclaimed. "They didn't even say 'Good-morning.' I wonder if they didn't recognize me."

He trotted on a little farther until he heard some "yippings" and "yappings" in a field near by.

"Ah, there are my friends the Puppy Dogs. They will be ready for a frolic and they can never catch me now with my new slim legs." And over the wall he went and across the field to where the Puppy Dogs were frolicking.

"Hello, Puppy Dogs!" he called. "I'm all ready for a frolic with some fine new legs." The Puppy Dogs stopped frolicking and looked up. The next thing Lumberlegs knew there weren't any Puppy Dogs to be seen. They had scampered and scattered in every direction. "I wonder if I am really not beautiful," he sighed. He sat down on a rock to think it over.

When Bo-Peep and Snow-White had stopped running to get their breath, Bo-Peep said, "What was that awful creature, Snow-White?"

And Snow-White replied, "It had a look about it like Lumberlegs, but it surely couldn't have been he."

Mr. Macgregor and King Cole

"Oh, yes! Let us go and tell King Cole and Mr. Macgregor about it. Perhaps they will drive it away."

Mr. Macgregor and King Cole were the two wise dogs of the neighborhood and when the two Cocker Spaniels found them they were already listening to the Puppy Dogs' tale of what had happened. Bo-Peep added to the story of the strange-looking creature and begged Mr. Macgregor to go and chase it away.

"Come, King Cole," he said," Let's go and see what it is."

So off they started, followed at a safe distance by the rest. When the field was reached there they saw a sad-looking creature sitting on a rock. He looked something like a bird and something like a deer and something like a dog with a cock pheasant's tail.

"Bow, wow, wow! Bow, wow, wow!" barked Mr. Macgregor, furiously. And "Bow, wow, wow! Bow, wow, wow!" barked King Cole just as furiously. "Who are you? Go away! Go away!"

This was too much for poor old Lumberlegs, when his oldest friends didn't know him, and he just curled up in a round ball and began to cry.

"I'm Lumberlegs, just old Lumberlegs," he sobbed. "Don't you know me?"

"Why, sure enough, it is old Lumberlegs!" cried the astonished Mr. Macgregor. "But what have you done to yourself?"

"I've been trying to make myself more beautiful, but I suppose I shouldn't have done it," he said trying to smile through his tears.

"Well, I should say you shouldn't!" answered King Cole. "You looked quite all right before."

"I think you are right, King Cole. I'm going right back to the woods and get my own tail and my own legs and give this silly topknot back to that saucy Mr. Blue Jay," and off he went as fast as he could to the woods where he found Mr. Cock Pheasant and Mr. Deer and Mr. Blue Jay all sitting under a tree waiting for him.

"Ha, ha, ha!" screamed Mr. Blue Jay, "We thought you would come back. Give me back my topknot. My head is cold!"

"I can't jump with your legs, Lumberlegs," said Mr. Deer. "Please give me back my own."

"And I can't fly with your tail. I want my own," added Mr. Cock Pheasant.

Now it didn't take Lumberlegs long to get back into his own legs and tail and to return the topknot to Mr. Blue Jay, who was still laughing rudely to himself. Then, bidding them all good-by he lumbered off toward home.

"Now I feel like myself again and I never want to be anyone else," he said to himself as he lumbered along.

Fairy Notes

"I WISH I didn't have to practice my violin every day." Mildred's pretty little face scowled sourly and her eyes looked as if tiny thunderstorms were brewing in them as she watched Mother tuning the violin strings for her.

"I don't like to practice piano, either," Alice piped up.

Mother, sitting on the piano bench, rested the violin on her lap and turned to face the girls, smiling.

"You should love the beautful tones hidden in your instrument," she said.

"They're not all beautiful in the violin," Mildred pouted. "Some of them go 'SCREEK!' when I try to make them sound nice."

Mother's eyes twinkled with a happy thought, and if Mildred had not been so busy pouting, she would have noticed that she puckered her lips up close together in the way she always did when she was planning some new game for the girls to play.

"Those 'screeking' tones are the quarrelsome fairies that are always trying to make trouble in music land," Mother said finally.

"Fairies?" Mildred questioned.

Hearing the magic word, Alice, who was two years younger than Mildred, came dancing across the room.

"Fairies?" she echoed and waited expectantly for Mother's explanation. The storm clouds in Mildred's eyes were being quickly chased away by sunbeams and both girls waited breathlessly.

"The fairies," Mother began, "are beautiful tones that are hidden in the violin strings. They must stay in darkness until someone draws a bow across the strings. This opens the door and releases them so that they can dance and sing, floating out on the air for everyone to hear." She drew the bow across a string and released a quivering note of fairy quality. "Hear that fairy sing?" she asked. "And see how beautifully it dances for us."

"But how do we get so many different fairy tones?" Alice, who could not play the violin, asked.

How to Call the Fairies

"By pressing our fingers in different places on a string and drawing the bow across it we can release many little fairies," Mother smiled and added, "Of course we like to let only the beautiful, harmonious fairies out to dance. We try to keep the quarrelsome, inharmonious ones locked up."

"But so many of the ones I let out are quarrelsome," Mildred said. "They go screeching and galloping around in the air, instead of singing and dancing."

"That is why you must be so careful when you are practicing," Mother replied. "You must be sure that your finger is put in exactly the right place to release the fairy you want, and then you must draw your bow across the string just so. If you put your bow down too lightly your fairy may be a good one but it will be little and shivery; too hard a stroke will give you a big, loud fairy that wouldn't sound nor look well with the other dancers. Sometimes, when you are not careful, your fairies sound as if they were afraid to jump out even after you have pressed the right key. The bowing is the thing that gives your fairies character."

"Oh!" Mildred's eyes danced. "I can make any kind of fairies I want. If I am careful to let only the beautiful ones out I can have them dancing all around me while I am practicing. That will be fun. But," her face was serious as she remembered, "what shall I do about the quarrelsome ones, when I let one out by mistake?"

"They always run back and hide as soon as the right one is released," Mother explained. "Sometimes you press the wrong key by mistake, but if you press the right one quickly and let the beautiful fairy out, the inharmonious one will be so ashamed of the ugly sound it is making that it will run right back into its hiding place."

Hidden in the Piano

"I wish I could have a game like that for my piano lessons," Alice appealed.

"Why, you can," Mother exclaimed. She turned on the piano bench and ran her fingers thoughtfully over the keys. Her lips began to pucker faintly. It was only for a moment, however.

"I think the keys are the windows that let the light into the fairies beneath them," she said.

"Then my fairies are in the dark, too?" Alice asked.

"All music fairies are in the darkness," Mother answered, "until someone lets them have light; until someone does the thing that lets them out to sing and dance. Every instrument is full of little fairy tones huddled together in the dark, but each instrument has to be played differently to release them. The piano has black and white windows which must be pressed down to let the fairies out into the light."

"I want to let my fairies out to dance," Alice exclaimed, wiggling in beside Mother on the bench and opening her music book. "I'm never going to miss another day." She turned her face up to Mother. "Wouldn't it be terrible if you kept us shut up in the dark," she asked, "and never let us out in the sunshine to dance?"

"And what about the fairy notes on the days you don't practice?" Mother asked, smiling.

"I'll let them out every day after this," Alice promised.

"And I'll take my fairies into the library so that they won't bother yours," Mildred said, as she reached for her violin and music stand.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

Terence Board at His Favorite Instrument.

A Very Young Organist

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS not often that a little boy of 11 is found playing a full-sized church organ, yet that is what Terence Board does, and, moreover, some of the music he plays is his own composition.

When Terence was two years old his mother took him for a ride in a bus, and as the wheels went round and round his tiny fingers tapped up and down on her knee. Thinking he was fidgety she told him to sit still, but the conductor, who was standing near said, "Don't you stop him, Ma'am, he'll be a famous musician one of these days!"

As he grew a little older he hummed and whistled to himself, but he had no chance of playing anything because there was no piano in the house. Soon, however, he began to sing, and he sang so well that he was invited to join a choir. That was a big step, for it meant that he was taught good music, rhythm, pitch, and the value of notes.

One day Terence came home and asked his mother how much it would cost to become a Doctor of Music. "A Doctor of Music!" she said in astonishment, "what ever made you think of that?" "I want to be one," Terence replied. So his father (who is a postman) decided to buy a piano, and let the little boy see what he could do with it.

Two years ago the choir master, who is also the organist at the church, asked if he might give Terence some lessons on the piano. That was a great opportunity for him, and all his spare time was spent in practicing. Seeing how keen he was his master told him to sit down on the organ stool and see if his legs were long enough to reach the foot pedals. And because little boys' legs are always long enough when it comes to doing something specially nice, Terence found, with a bit of a stretch, that he could manage to play the big, deep notes quite well. That was just over a year ago.

One day, Terence was going home to dinner when a tune popped into his thought—something quite new, with fine big notes mounting up to chords. He hurried to the piano, and within half an hour had written the tune down in pencil on a piece of manuscript paper, and it was this piece that he played on the organ at a recital he gave not long ago.

Soon after this another wonderful thing happened, for Terence was elected a member of the Incorporated Guild of Church Musicians—very much the youngest member, for all the rest are grown-up. So pleased was his schoolmaster when he heard of the honor that had been paid his pupil, that he decided to give the whole school a day's holiday to celebrate the event. We fancy that Terence must be very popular among the other boys!

If you were to ask Terence why he doesn't play about with his friends but prefers to sit alone in the big building, pulling out this stop, pushing in that, making his small fingers stretch across the chords and his small feet creep over the wooden pedals, he would say because playing an organ is much more fun than playing in the street, and also because he hopes, some day, to be able to put Mus.D. (Doctor of Music) after his name.

Out of the Sky

A butterfly came dancing down
Out of the sky to me.
Just like a piece of sky himself,
As blue as he could be!

He never touched the ground at all,
But tiptoed on a breeze,
Bowing politely to the flowers
And nodding to the trees.

And after staying for an hour
He flitted a good-by,
And like a wishing thought was gone,
Dancing to the sky.

Edna H. Howe

Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Snubs:

My mistress read me your letter in the Monitor in which you say you don't like a bath. Well, neither do I. No matter who gives me a bath I can always tell when they are going to do it. When they come in the room with their sleeves rolled up I run under the table or in a corner so they can't catch me. However, they always succeed and down into the basement we go and plop in the water I go. But after it is all over I feel so much better and everyone wants to pick me up and hug me, so as you say I suppose it is worth all the trouble.

I always know when the mailman comes and must have my mail, too. If there is a letter from the Boss, who is away at college, some one gives me the envelope to "read," but if not, I have to be satisfied with some other envelope or paper wrapping. With love from

Buddy

Hidden Flowers

The names of six flowers are hidden in the following sentences:

1. Maida is younger than Jane.
2. All the passengers on the boat went astern.
3. Winning the race gave Oscar nation-wide publicity.
4. Where are the bread pans you bought?
5. He arose at the usual hour and came down to breakfast.
6. No one came in the car but us.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Jumbled Proverbs" published last week:

1. All's well that ends well.
2. April showers bring May flowers.
3. The pen is mightier than the sword.

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Mother, may I go out to play?
It isn't snowing much;
I've got my tam and muffler on
And leggings, gloves and such.

Of course, my dear, but you forget,
With all your rosy youth,
That inside counts as much as out.
First eat a Baby Ruth.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Design for Dancing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Mr. Hans Wiener first heard in a café the "Hungarian Dance" which bases one of his solos, it communicated the dance feeling to him at once. Embracing the music in his studio work, he improvised daily, while his pianist played for him, sometimes for hours together, his dance expression of it. As in a painting, a sculpture, or even a poem or an essay, gradually out of the rough-hewn mass of ideas the composition took form until at last it crystallized into completion. This, Mr. Wiener's process of dance composition. The working out may take hours, days or, in a burst of inspiration, no time at all.

Nor is music always an accessory to the creative process. Music, when it is "dancical" music, may offer help from without. The dance comes from within. For the dancer has tuned his body to receive impressions and translate them into dance. Dancing is more than interpreting music. It speaks a language of its own. "The body has its own rhythm, and bringing this rhythm into relation with cosmic influences makes a dance." Abstract thought is made concrete by the plastic form in space. The spatial design has a mental origin. Music has little to add but the lilt it gives certain types of dances and the accent afforded by percussion. The best dance music is that written for modern dancers, music evolved simultaneously with the dance composition.

* * *

All this by way of rendering in another language Mr. Wiener's conception of an art whose utterance is conveyed by movement alone. To continue by reflection a recent conversation with the dancer.

The music is in the dance itself. The dance composition, like the musical, is made up of themes and the smaller, more fragmentary motifs. It has its own rhythms, parallel, opposed or juxtaposed; its own dynamics, modulation and resolution. And the inflorescence of the seed is the externalization of an idea. The dance is visual music.

The compositional idea complete, he next mentally clothes it with its intrinsic costume, drawing the models himself. The choreography and costumes of the Hans Wiener Dance Group are, with few exceptions, by Mr. Wiener.

The third step in the evolution of a dance is its performance, with the intermediary preparation of rehearsals. To watch one of these rehearsals is an awakening to the refinements of execution. The exactness, the attention to detail, the repetitions, the thought and care bestowed, reveal at least one reason for the steadfast growth in artistic stature and increasing popularity of the young Viennese who has been in America a little less than four years.

* * *

Mr. Wiener is naturally the master dancer of his Group. His the finish, the élan, the technique submissive to outflowing thought. Having undergone the rigorous training of German dance schools, where anatomy, psychology, orthopedics and gymnastics are required courses, he later studied with pupils of von Laban and Mary Wigman, and then spent several years in the Orient, studying with native teachers there. It is there he acquired his fluid arm and shoulder movement. His leap is strong and virile, light-landing or percussive as the dance demands. If there seems sometimes to be a certain angularity of gesture, that of course belongs to the modernistic school. He does not believe in excessive facial play. Out of dance character he finds the flashing teeth, the too mobile face. But the use of eyes he stresses for denoting mood, to intensify or subdue, with the subtle nuances between. Thus Mr. Wiener creates, costumes and accomplishes his dance, giving symmetrical form to irradiant thought.

First the creative artist, second the creative teacher. Mr. Wiener, thus dually endowed, finds responsibility and a need of delicate adjustment in the gifts. Each brings its own compensations. To impart knowledge is to continue to learn; to awaken a responsive dance-consciousness in others is satisfying; to help them attain a fulfillment of the promise in them, ennobling. And if the teacher takes something from the performing artist, the artist from the teacher, something enriching is also added. Mr. Wiener maintains two dance studios, one in Boston and one in New York, and has developed a group of 40 between them.

The group work is as carefully thought out as the solo performance. In the beginners' class, the pupil learns to tune the body by divesting himself of "inhibitions" and "complexes," by the correction of sluglishness or over-tension; to flex the muscles, loosen up generally, carry himself with ease and walk gracefully.

* * *

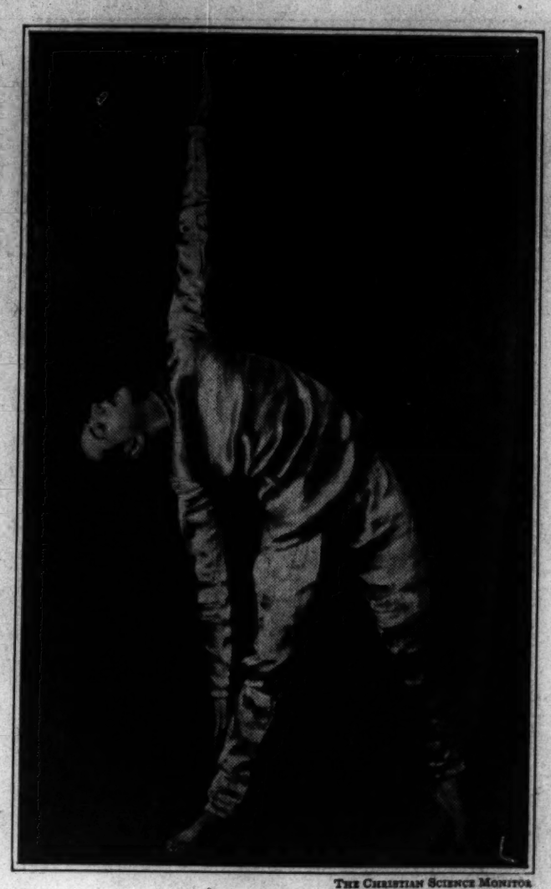
In the intermediate class, the instrument having been tuned, the dance individuality is molded. For example, a lesson on shoulders runs into two weeks or even more. The pupil learns to express a variety of emotions through shoulder movement alone—languor, aggressiveness, cowardice, heroism and so on. One class developed 126 variations on this theme. The head and trunk movements, use of arms and hands, legs and feet, are taught in the same explicit way. All the positions and movements, from crouching to sliding, swing and balance, leap and march, the active and passive scales of motion, are characterized with like thoroughness.

The group learns to reduce the proportions of a dance composition to fit a given space. Thus, the long forward thrust of a leap on a large stage becomes a higher, narrower leap on a small one, as one adapts himself to country life in a rambling dwelling and in the metropolis chooses the skyscraper. So is spatial design made practical. This class requires at least a year to work out its full curriculum. At the end of that time the teacher knows who is equipped to go on to the professional class. Is he merely able to handle his instrument well, under direction? Does he just "like to dance," without inner compulsion or creative ability? Or can he compose on the improved instrument?

The professional class perfects and enlarges technique and goes in for creating, composing and writing in dance script. Routine dancers, the "dance mathematicians," circumscribed by measure and pattern, are weeded out.

Mr. Wiener lives in the dance. Dancing, rehearsing, teaching, composing, costuming and directing leave little time or desire for anything else. When he finds that little time, he studies further into his great learned German books on the art, or reads some of the more intelligent modern novels in English to increase his knowledge of the language and help modify his accent. He is a dancer of ideas and he keeps them nourished and expanding, but without extraneous matter.

MARGARET LLOYD



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hans Wiener, in "Præludium."

Chicago Artists in New York

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

PURSUING as one of its aims a presentation of a general picture of art in the United States, the Whitney Museum is showing through March an exhibition of "Paintings and Prints by Chicago Artists"; that is, pictures by artists whose exhibition activities center in Chicago, though they may live in states adjacent to Illinois. On the whole the show is individualistic rather than academic in tone—a quality that may be less indicative of a general trend than of the taste of the persons who assembled the pictures.

While on the one hand many of the pictures are not marked in their manifestation of the resources of craftsmanship, they do convey in the ensemble the "creative" element that is so much esteemed, apparently, in the Whitney Museum's program. The catalogue foreword by the museum's director, Mrs. Juliana R. Force, remarks: "Throughout all the apparent diversity of the work produced in this midwestern environment we feel that an underlying consistency may be traced in the quite general robustness of approach and the refreshing unconventionality in the choice and treatment of the subject material."

* * *

Dominance is placed upon pattern in many of these canvases. In "Open Bridge," by Mr. Emil Armin, the leaves of the bridge, slanting upward, form a red iron lacework of tone against the brown buff and bluish skyscraper forms in the background, with frothing patterns of cloud above and of water below. "Shooting Gallery," by Mr. David J. McCosh, accents repetitive, high-colored notes in a familiar street scene, and "Beach," a water color by Mr. Aaron Bohrod, discerns a pattern of movement in figures sporting at the seaside. Color spotting, without recourse to pattern, is noticeable in Mr. Francis Strain's "Carnival," a vista of costumed revelry; in Mr. Frank Sohn's "Signscape," a Detroit street façade; and in "High Bridge, Kentucky," by Miss Jean Crawford Adams, a landscape in which tree and hill forms are summarized as color values.

* * *

Planes are markedly defined in some of these compositions. "Village Street," by Mr. Emile Jacques Grumieaux, transposes the color areas in a rural scene into his own tonal scheme, with sunshine represented by grayish white in the roadway, and the trees yellowish on the side of the strongest illumination. "In the Open," by Mr. W. Vladimir Rousseff, presents three figures in a landscape setting, with tonal modulations in the shadows, and all the forms simplified without recourse to distortion. There is good drawing in this picture, also in "Montreuil," by Mr. Sam Ostrowsky, with its strong structural emphasis upon a green and gray architectural subject. "View of Chicago," by Mr. John Stephen, curiously carries intimations of detail in masses that are handled as volumes in space.

Rhythm, it would appear, chiefly interested Mr. Gustaf Dalstrom in "Swedish Landscape," with the clouds, trees and bushes all echoing the gesture of a woman's figure hurrying along a road. Flowing draperies that are disposed in oppositions to the limb directions of the figure in "The Prayer," by Miss Flora Schofield, conspire to a large and satisfying effect of design. Chromatics in the wavelike presentation of mountain forms in "New Mexican Landscape," by Mr. Richard Chrisler, have a kinship with the stained-glass tonalities of "Polish Church," by Mr. William S. Schwartz.

Abstraction is an occasional note in this show, finding gracious color expression in "Composition No. 3," by Mr. Paul Kelpe, which is organized upon a spiral theme. Mr. Theodore J. Roszak's "North Latitude," with its symbols that would seem to call for program explanation, is on the color side darkly mellifluous. From this composition to the "American Gothic" of Mr. Grant Wood, with its intensification of actuality in the portrait of a farmer and his wife in front of their farm cottage, is something of a leap from pole to pole of artistic objective.

Among the water colors are three tempera paintings by Mr. Boris Anisfeld which exemplify a rare sort of vision, the ability to visualize in human guise imaginative fancies that indicate no dependence upon models or upon any other person's style of design.

Mr. Francis Chapin reconciles swirls of darting movement in "Polo," a lithograph, and Mr. Aaron Bohrod accents the elements of pattern in a mechanized city scene, "Construction." Sensitively disposed light-and-dark values appear in "Valley Scene," a lithograph by Mr. David J. McCosh. Something of an Oriental flair for patterned dark masses of tone is evident in Miss Rifka Angel's water color, "Mulatto Head."



Courtesy of Whitney Museum of American Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Swedish Landscape." From a Painting by Mr. Gustaf Dalstrom in the Exhibition of Works by Chicago Artists at Whitney Museum of Art, New York.

American Music by Way of Europe

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

COMING by way of Europe, American symphonies and tone-poems receive a welcome they have never enjoyed before, both from American conductors and from American audiences, so Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School at Rochester, N. Y., indicated in a talk the other day with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. As long as American orchestral scores had to make their way, having no other introduction or sponsorship that they could secure at home, they fared somewhat unhappily with the American public; but now that they arrive by boat, bearing the approval of the people of Germany, they will be accepted, we may hope, as a matter of course.

What the works, by title, actually are, we need not bother to ask. Suffice that they can be found accounted for in the record. Dr. Hanson can name them for us at any moment; and better than that, he can interpret them by means of any of our orchestras. For what he has done as visiting conductor in Berlin and Leipzig, he can surely do as visiting conductor in New York and in whatever city we may choose to regard as the Leipzig of the United States. To stop and think, though, a minute, was not Elwell's "The Happy Hypocrite" one of the pieces he included in his baggage when he sailed from here a few weeks ago? At any rate, he's back again; and the applause of those illustrious halls and the playing of those brilliant groups of instrumentalists in a far-away land remain for him as memories. Important most of all to note, the items which he brought out at the concerts of his brief tour may claim a standing today that they hardly had a right to formerly. Mention what you will that had a place on one of his programs, and you are at once discussing something of international concern.

* * *

Music undoubtedly is what listeners hear, rather than what composers write. So, while the manuscripts and publications of Dr. Hanson's repertory had a comparatively insignificant status, let us say, last autumn, they possess a very honorable one this spring. To illustrate—the pages of "The Happy Hypocrite" contain the same succession of notes that they always did. But suppose them to have made an agreeable impression on this person and that on the other side of the sea in the weeks intervening between November, 1932, and March, 1933, they thereby become, beyond denial, living studies in the art of tone.

It isn't music until it's sound, and it isn't sound until it reaches someone's heart and understanding. But who cares to show susceptibility, and who wishes to display open-mindedness? Everybody, according to Dr. Hanson. That explains why he resolved, 10 years ago, upon giving concerts at Rochester devoted to American compositions; and let someone point to an American town that has surpassed Rochester, since then, as a composing center. There he formed and selected the portfolio which he lately opened out before the orchestral public of—well, why not say the world, and done with it?

* * *

"He doesn't know what an orchestra exists for," said a certain director of a musical bureau, when Dr. Hanson began to start things moving. "He entertains the notion that orchestral players have nothing better to do than to perform American symphonies; whereas the fact is, they are organized for the simple purpose of giving first-class concerts."

This remark meant, obviously, just one thing; namely, that all American compositons for orchestra are concert material of second, or lower than second, rank.

Dr. Hanson wanted no better challenge. He practically ceased talking on the subject to either managers or conductors. He seized upon the opportunity his position at the Eastman School offered him to institute special festivals of American orchestral music, with himself as both manager and conductor. He let the younger American composers submit their works to him, and he picked out what he thought the best. Then he presented the chosen pieces before a Rochester assemblage and observed what happened.

Before long, it became evident to him that the only thing American music really lacked was a well-disposed audience. He didn't, therefore, go in so much for holding musical exhibitions as for causing men and women of Rochester to give generous heed and lend willing attention. Nor did he, like the poet, profess to hear America singing. Instead of that, he determined to see America listening.

Grasmere Dialect Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRASMERE, Eng.—"On Second Thoughts," a dialect play of Westmoreland village life, is this year's Grasmere play. It is given in the village hall, not far from the cottage where Wordsworth lived for many years. The tradition of theatrical activity in Grasmere goes back a long way before 1893, when the first dialect play was produced. These plays are written for and played by 20 or 30 villagers, who also lend their furniture for the stage settings. Preparations for these entertainments occupy a considerable portion of the winter leisure of the inhabitants of this village.

A Mixed Bill

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

OLD VIC—"Mary Stuart," by John Drinkwater, and "The Admirable Bashville," by G. Bernard Shaw, presented Feb. 13, 1933; Lyric—"The Holmeses of Baker Street," by Basil Mitchell, presented Feb. 14, 1933.

Mr. Drinkwater sees Mary Stuart as a woman whose affection, if worthily responded to, would have been the source of greatness in the men to whom she gave it. His argument is that Mary's tragedy lay in the circumstance that she never met anyone who was in any sense her equal. Her life was frustrated because it was passed among intellectual and moral pygmies, and her potential inspiration was wasted because inspiration belongs to an order of experience to which Riccio, Darnley and Bothwell, in their vastly different ways, were equally foreigners.

Mr. Drinkwater appears to have based his interpretation of Mary as a great lover upon a solitary verse she once wrote. But his play is not a historical treatise, so whether it is a justifiable explanation of the politics of the middle sixteenth century does not matter. What does matter is that the woman whom Mr. Drinkwater portrays on the stage, whether she is like the actual Mary Stuart or not, never for a moment suggests that she has in her the seeds of that greatness upon which her author insists. Mr. Drinkwater's Mary is querulous, disagreeable and peevish, and she constantly draws irritating comparisons between her own alleged magnificence of spirit and the craven tempers of those about her.

The Old Vic company gives an admirable performance of the drama. Mr. Harcourt Williams, playing Darnley as though he were one of the lesser reptiles, has a great and deserved success, whilst in the first act, at the moment when Mary completes an insulting verse made up by Darnley with the words:

Where is the king of Scotland?
There is no king,

the scorn that Miss Peggy Ashcroft managed to put into the phrase suggested that she might of her own power achieve the magnificence the text denied her. But she never quite rose to the same height again.

Mr. Shaw's blank verse burlesque provided an admirable part for that excellent comedian, Mr. Roger Livesey, whose presence at the Old Vic is one of its chief attractions, and the whole piece went with a roar.

"The Holmeses of Baker Street" takes up the fortunes of the famous detective 25 years after he has retired from active pursuit of his hobby. He has a daughter, Shirley, who, to his regret, shows as great a fondness for tracking criminals as ever he did himself. She has much of his ability, too, and the process of deduction by which she discovers that Dr. Watson has secreted her revolver in his hip-pocket has the true Holmesian ring. The adventure of the queen bee, the missing pearl and the young man from the wireless, which Mr. Mitchell makes the basis of his story, is ingenious and entertaining. Its defects, apart from the somewhat wooden ending, are the distracting number of its scenes and the rather cold and hard character of Shirley herself. Dr. Watson, irresistibly presented by Sir Nigel Playfair, is a gem of purest ray serene, Mr. Felix Aylmer gives a suave and nicely calculated performance as Holmes, and Miss Eva Moore is excellent as the doctor's wife.

HAROLD HOBSON.

The Kaleidoscope

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

THOSE who liked M. Henry Garat in the English version of the German film, "Congress Dances," are to have the opportunity of seeing him in a Fox picture he is making in Hollywood, appearing opposite Miss Janet Gaynor. M. Garat is a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire, and began playing important parts when he was 20 at the Albert I Theater. He has appeared in French revues also and for three years in the United States in musical comedy under the Shubert management. He has had German, English and French film engagements. The writer talked with him briefly while he was in New York recently and found him to have that engaging quality of expression that is manifest in a habit of giving instantly and completely his attention to the person he is addressing.

"Soviets on Parade"

Amkino is distributing in the United States an assembly of news reels called "Soviets on Parade," which is largely concerned with a cinema record of the national demonstration in Moscow in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the revolution. All day long the legions of the military, naval and air forces and representative organizations of the workers march past the stand in the great square where Stalin, Gorky and other leaders review them. The citizens are seen in the morning, hurrying to the line of the parade, emerging from the great new apartment houses which have replaced many of the old-style dwellings. The enthusiasm of the people for the present régime is the more impressive in that it could not have been staged on such a scale. Some of the views are descriptive of the great hydroelectric development on the Dneiper.

Permanent Architecture Exhibit

At the Museum of Modern Art a room has been set apart as a permanent exhibition for architecture, with studies of the work of such modernists as Le Corbusier and Jeaneret of Paris as a beginning. There are also reproductions in color of Mexican murals by Rivera. A special setting of gray and navy blue provides the background, with aluminum frames and panels of translucent ribbed glass, the whole carrying out a harmonized effect of modern design.

E. C. S.

Berlin Art Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

WORK of the more mature present-day German artists is shown at the Paul Cassirer Gallery, in the second of three exhibitions tracing the development of modern German art. In the present grouping expressionism is dominant, recalling the development of this school from an early impressionism, its molding through the varying influences of cubism, futurism and surréalisme. It also reveals the distance which separates this maturer group of painters and sculptors from the "new positiveness" of the moment, which seeks to balance the imagination and the naturalism which the expressionists held separate.

Two leaders in expressionism—Herren Karl Schmidt-Rottluff and Erich Heckel—were members of "The Bridge," formed in Dresden in 1906 to combat impressionism. Herr Heckel utilizes light in a purely structural manner. Herr Schmidt-Rottluff turns to broad, vivid color planes, movement, change and flow without fixed form. The very force of this domination of color subordinates the subject matter. Herr Heckel is quite absorbed by the objects within his view.

A few years ago Herr Hofer joined the French surréalistes but he seems to approach nearer to nature in a picture painted this year. Here are no mystic forms in surréalistic landscapes, but a woman's figure with an oval head and almond eyes in new, dazzling coloring. Individually and by their reciprocal blending, the colors capture something musical. The effect is increased by the use of a neutral, green-gray background in "The Seamstress," with the woman at work upon a material of glaring red, contrasting with the cold and vivid light blue of her garment.

The Austrian, Herr Oskar Kokoschka, is an expressionist not of form, but more of visionary feeling. His pictures reflect something of ecstasy, and whether portrait, landscape or fantastic composition, embody a strong personal touch. In a certain sense his art is near the baroque style which, though with more naturalistic means, endeavors to transpose inward vision into lively color.

The Sezession exhibits a number of collected works. Among them Fräulein Milly Steger presents her works of the last four years. Wood, stone, bronze, and clay-plaster are her principal materials and they influence the style of the individual works. She never diverges far from the natural form. Yet the essential of her plastics lies in an intimacy which is not satisfied with the outward beautiful appearance, but strives to portray things experienced and felt.

The New René Clair Film

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

JUDGED by any other standard than the expectations aroused by three such pictures as "Sous les Toits de Paris," "Le Million" and "A Nous la Liberte," M. René Clair's new production, "Le Quatorze Juillet," is an excellent film. Its principal merit is that it is strictly cinematic in quality. The dalogue is in French, but the film is perfectly comprehensible even to those who know no French at all. Thus "Le Quatorze Juillet" obeys the first law of cinematic art, which is that the chief party to the film is the camera, not the microphone.

"The Fourteenth of July" has, of course, a hero—a taxicab driver—and a heroine—an assistant in a café, played by the ever-delightful Annabella. They fall in love on the eve of the people's celebrations of the fall of the Bastille; they have their little difficulties and misunderstandings; and they are brought together again in time for the final fade-out. But M. Clair does not aim primarily at telling a story. He weaves a pattern of incident, and by so doing establishes an atmosphere, a mood—not of Paris, but of Montmartre, and not of any actual Montmartre, but a Montmartre that exists only in his own thought, a charming, picturesque, humorous and agreeably sentimental place that we are very glad to have memorialized upon the screen. Especially welcome are the eccentric who acts as chauffeur to his own servant, the crowds who throng and gesticulate in the streets on the slightest provocation, and the four tourists who turn up at the most inopportune moments.

Two recent British films, "Yes, Mr. Brown" and "The Man From Toronto," are disappointing. Britain has a national flair for nonsense, which she exploited to good effect in "Sunshine Susie." But nowadays her cinematic frivolity is wearing a trifle thin. We could do with solider fare. Both these films are spoiled by stupid inebriation scenes that hold up the story and bore the audience. Otherwise, though these pictures have no striking merits, they are inoffensive enough. Both of them deal with the impact of wealthy inhabitants of the American continent on Europe. Mr. Brown goes to Vienna, and makes Mr. Jack Buchanan, who dances delightfully, a partner in his firm; the Toronto denizen visits an English village, and marries Miss Jessie Matthews after much tribulation, so gaining a huge fortune. Mr. Buchanan is excellent in the first part of "Yes, Mr. Brown," and as good as anyone could be (which is not saying very much) in the second. But in "The Man From Toronto" Miss Matthews falls from the high standard of her performances in her former films. She is altogether too arch, emphasizes her words in the wrong place, and does everything she can to neutralize her abundant charm.

H. H.

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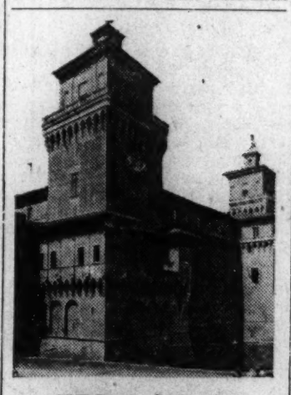
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The Home Forum

On Finding Oneself Out

WHEN, at an early age, I finally determined upon a literary career, the problem of a *nom de plume* presented itself as the first, and most pressing, one to be considered. True, none of that tender incunabula is graced with that choice and euphonious cognomen by which I was to be universally known and loved; but still I recall it perfectly. It was *Julian Thornedyke*. With such a name, I was going to capture the ear of the public and make it attentive to whatever wise discourse my pen decided.

Of course, I have since learned, both from observation and experience, that what one has to say must be given consideration; but I still maintain that the character in which one says it has everything to do with its effectiveness. In the world of men, quite naturally, the parts we play are oftentimes routine and unvaried enough. We go to bed *ourselves*, having been *ourselves* all day, and then we awaken next morning to find that we are yet unchanged. We are still *ourselves*. Days, weeks, months will bring no essential change to this *usness* which is our rôle.

Now, of course, there is nothing greatly wrong in this arrangement. In fact, it is quite probably more satisfying than finding ourselves changing so rapidly that only by constant questioning are we able to remember our own likes and aptitudes. Imagine, for instance, the confusion, and possible irritation, in never being certain just the kind of breakfast that is going to satisfy, or in never knowing whether the clothes chosen for our yesterday's selves will go well with our tomorrow's dispositions and characters!

Yes, it is undoubtedly better to have a few things remain invariable—if an occasional slip out of character just to make a sly comment rather sotto voce, as it were, in another's key could be permitted—but the necessity of being forced forever to do the things and say the lines set down for Peter Kraus, the pickle boy, or Elmer Brown, the baker, must be avoided. I daresay that even Mr. Brown, the baker, and Peter, the pickle boy, have their little holidays from themselves.

* * *

That is one of the reasons I took to literature at so tender an age. I felt that I was becoming too set in a character mold. I needed freedom and opportunity for my truant imagination. I had grown tired of always being the bright little lad next door. If it was to become a game of classification, then I felt that I could do it better than the neighbors! I saw opportunity and numerous possibilities in the character of *Julian Thornedyke*.

But, in time, even such an expansive character as he could not contain the many *mes* that sought expression. *Julian Thornedyke* could well be expected to speak with authority and point on some things, but there were so many, many others upon which his opinions must have been utterly valueless. He might, conceivably, know all about life at a small boarding school for boys, or just how joe-pye-weed got its name; but he scarcely could be depended upon to be interested in, much less know anything about, a Brahms concerto or a vase of the Ming period.

No, even *Julian Thornedyke* could not know everything; in fact, his interests were far too few for me. In a sense, I outgrew him. That does not mean that I wickedly deserted him, but rather that I realized he could only speak when the questions to be discussed were domestic or botanical. At other times, and there were always other times, words of wisdom, jest and pleasantness had to fall from other lips.

In a word, *Julian*, like Abraham, was father to a multitude. And the end is not yet. How can it be, when every day sees things bobbing up which prove all-too-well the limitation of these various rôles. Try as I will, something of their old selves enters in and causes one to say: "It's rather wrong to find such a chap with such ideas. Now, if it were only *Julian Thornedyke* talking of gillyflowers or ginger, it would seem right, but then—"

And so that must explain why *Eliot Teazle* always writes on the art of Rubens and his school, and why it is *Hans Gemütlich* who writes of country gardens and stock raising. It is quite probable, to be sure, that *Hans* could appreciate, and mayhap interpret Rosa Bonheur, but then there would always be the ridiculous possibility that he might apply the same methods to Rubens! *Hans* is, as one might expect, logical; and, though one love him dearly for all his warmth and humanness, it would spell literary and artistic disaster to set him talking in the National Gallery or the Louvre.

* * *

There will scarcely be time, I know, to mention all of those through whom I am finding fuller expression, but I must not fail to speak of *Patrick Delaney*. *Patrick* is a bit of a sage, but much more of a poet. There is sure to be something of the sea and the sky in everything he says. Sometimes I think I love him most because I understand him least. He does not speak so often as the others, but I tell myself that he is every minute living the poetry that far too many other poets merely write about. It often happens that when people think I'm only idling, I'm really off with *Patrick*, kicking through tangles of seaweed on the shore, and drenching myself with the sea spray and his salty talk.

But just as sure as it's noised about that I am off for a lark with *Patrick*, throwing pretty words in the air and watching them wheel around me like gulls above the foam, a form will come up beside me, a hand will grasp me firmly by the arm and pull me back to ground again. That will be *Jean Avis*. He is politico-economical and reads all the newspapers. He likes writing letters to the editors and discussing the League of Nations with street-corner acquaintances. Quite lately he has kept me most upset about the situation in Liberia, and a few weeks ago he was equally annoying with long diatribes on technocracy!

In fact, of late, *Jean Avis* seems ever at my elbow. I have never a moment for good old *Hans Gemütlich;* I never see *Eliot Teazle*, and it's been ages since I have even thought about *Julian Thornedyke*. It's all I can manage to squeeze in an odd-moment visit with *Patrick*. Of course, *Jean Avis* is a learned fellow, and he does instruct and analyze so carefully and so rightly. And I know I have benefited immensely from the association; still his matter-of-factness is alarming when it begins to crowd out flowers and art and poetry. I find it most disconcerting, after all these years of companionship with the others, to be thrown more and more into the company of *Jean Avis*. Suppose, after all, we should merge, and I should find myself to be he! That would mean the end of

A. A. WHIFFLEKIN.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Terraced Garden in Menton-Garavan, on the French Riviera: From a Photograph by Gretchen and Peter Powel

THE gardens of Menton-Garavan, on the French Riviera, have rather an unfair advantage over numberless other lovely gardens in that the first rampart of the Maritime Alps furnishes a dramatic and majestic back-drop for their exotic beauty. The upspringing sweep of a thousand feet of sepia-toned rock, terraced halfway to the summit with olive and orange orchards—this combined with the flowing lines of the gardens themselves, dropping in softly outlined terraces to the blue waters of the Mediterranean, make comparisons ungracious.

This photograph was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Powel, whose skillful work is becoming known and admired in New York as it is in Paris and on the Riviera. Their photographs, in composition, in texture and fine workmanship, added to that intangible something which is perhaps the combination of intuition with technique are, in the opinion of judges of modern photography, rapidly putting the young Powels in the front ranks of artistry in their especial line. Gretchen and Peter Powel spend half the year on their 50-foot cutter, the "Emilie," cruising among the islands and along the shores of the Mediterranean—always in search of the beautiful and the unusual to provide them with subject matter.

The Mirror Quality

Keats's peculiar excellence lies in a sort of selflessness. Which is odd, because few men have had a more vivid personality than he. It is just his personality which makes his letters one of the most satisfying and remarkable books in English literature. But when he writes poetry, he seems to become a clear glass through which beauty itself may shine. We do not read so much as see through his eyes and with his super-sensitive mind. As he grew and learnt, he acquired some of the architectonics of poetry, at least in certain *genres*. The type of short poem which he calls an "ode," for example, he came to manage triumphantly. . . . The marvel is that all his effort and achievement toward the mere building of a poem should have left his delicate recording power intact. But it did. Because he could learn and not lose, is the reason for believing that he had not reached his poetic maturity. . . . When Endymion was written, he knew practically nothing of poetic architectonics, therefore we cannot expect to find much sense of structure in that poem, but what we do find is the mirror quality I have spoken of, and that in superb abundance.

It is this mirror quality, but in this instance reflecting melody rather than vision, which makes *What the Thrush Said* so immensely interesting at just this point in his life. For Keats clung to the sonnet form precisely because it gave him a defined structure and saved him the trouble of finding one. Yet here, at a moment when his desire for change bade him turn from one sonnet form to another, he is suddenly jerked out of himself by the force of an aural impression, and so violently that the result is this varied and repetitive blank verse style.

There was also another influence at work upon him, although he scarcely realized it, and his aptitudes were not yet sufficiently advanced for him to take all the advantage from it he might have done. That influence, vague and fitful though it were, was William Blake. — AMY LOWELL, in "John Keats." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Expectancy

Awaiting the snow, the air is motionless.
It is emptied, drained of color save a gray
Remnant of sunlight. It does not move, nor sway
One branch. It is only a vast receptiveness.
All breath is bated; quiet seems to possess
The earth and the sky, the hills and the wind, today.
I, too, am becalmed; I am utterly still in a way
That words are too noisy, too mobile to express.
It is hard to believe the spell will ever end.
The quiet above, the breathless quiet below
Seem walled-around, impregnable, austere—
Stronger than motion, able to suspend
Even time itself—But none the less I know
In one bright swirl of movement the snow will be here.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

Volharding

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

VOLHARDING wordt algemeen erkend als eene belangrijke voorwaarde om in het een of ander ondernemen te slagen. Hoe vaak echter schijnen de omstandigheden ons hoogste streven te belemmeren, te bestrijden en te dwarsboomen. Iemand is wellicht moedig bezig hetgeen een physiek gebrek heet te overwinnen, en mogelijk zijn er oogenblikken, dat de onharmonische toestand bijna te hardnekkig schijnt voor het menschelijk uithoudingsvermogen. Zelfs de suggestie, dat het nutteloos zou zijn den strijd voort te zetten, kan bij den mensch aankloppen. Zoo heeft ook mogelijk iemand, die zonder werk is, dag aan dag al zijne krachten ingespannen, en ontmoette hij eene schijnbare eindelooze reeks van afwijzingen. Indien iemand niet op zijne hoede is, zou eene stemming van fatalistisch aanvaarden van mislukking gevolgd door apathische werkeloosheid, zijne gedachten in beslag kunnen nemen.

Hoe onjuist is zulk toegeven! Veronderstel eens, dat het vraagstuk een toepassen van de regels van vermenigvuldiging was, en dat bij het oplossen er van eene hardnekkige fout binnensloop. Zou de leerling het, bedrogen en ontmoedigd, opgeven? Zeker niet indien hij gelooofde hetgeen de wiskunde leert. Het zou wellicht noodig zijn, verder te vorschen, en meerdere kennis van de grondregels der wiskunde te verkrijgen. Vroeg of laat, echter, zou het volhardend toepassen der regels de dwaling blootleggen, en de juiste uitkomst geven. Evenzoo zal hij, die aan het worstelen is met een vraagstuk van hetgeen een ziek lichaam of eene zieke zaak schijnt te zijn, in Christian Science de regels van juist denken neergelegd vinden, welke, indien ze worden toegepast, harmonie en genezing brengen.

De woorden „volharden" en „volhouden" hebben eene zelfde beteekenis en worden vaak afwisselend gebruikt. Als wij ze echter ontleden, ontdekken wij een belangrijk onderscheid. Volgens het woordenboek is „volharden" het voortgaan in eene aangewezen richting, in het bijzonder tegenover ontmoediging, hinderpalen of iets dergelijks; het woord wordt altijd in goeden zin gebruikt: „volhouden" is door kracht van den wil voortgaan, somtijds (in slechten zin) stijfhoofdig, voornamelijk tegenover tegenstand, een verbod, of iets dergelijks.

Het Bijbelverhaal van Nehemia en het opnieuw bouwen van den muur van Jeruzalem, biedt een bezielend voorbeeld van volharding. In dit geval scheen de tegenstand te komen van menschen, die niet wilden dat de muur weder gebouwd zou worden. Sanballat en zijne medesamensweerders trachtten Nehemia te belemmeren en te dwarsboomen, en gingen hardnekkig voort beweringen, bedreigingen, argumenten en verzoekingen te uiten. Nehemia, echter, stond pal en weigerde zich te laten misleiden, overhalen of ontmoedigen. Hij verklaarde: „Ik doe een groot werk," en volhardde totdat de laatste steen gelegd was, en de poorten geplaatst waren. Daarop, alzoo staat vermeld, bemerkten zijne vijanden „dat dit werk van onzen God gedaan was."

Bestudeerd in het licht van Christian Science, toont deze geschiedenis helder aan, dat volharding eene geestelijke eigenschap is, welke door geestelijk denken beoefend wordt, en in juiste activiteit tot uiting komt. Alvorens het werk te beginnen had Nehemia gebeden om wijsheid en leiding. Hij wist dat zijn streven een gerechtig streven was. Waar het verlangen Gods wil te doen zijne beweegreden was, en het besef van Gods almacht zijn bewustzijn vervulde, was hij er toe bekwaam, te volharden zonder vrees of twijfel te koesteren omtrent den afloop.

Tot de bezwaarde menschheid, strevend naar het herstellen en versterken van de bolwerken van gezondheid, vrede en voorspoed, brengt Christian Science het begrijpen van God als Geest of goddelijk Gemoed, Wiens wil oppermachtig is. Bovendien verklaart deze Wetenschap, op gezag van Jezus, dat God het oneindig goede is. Logisch volgt hieruit, dat Gods wil voor den mensch, Zijn beeld en gelijkenis, het voortdurende en immer tegenwoordige goede moet zijn. Kinderlijk geloof in dezen regel der goddelijke Wetenschap, gepaard aan het volhardend bewijzen er van, overwint daadwerkelijk zonde, krankheid en gebrek.

Waardoor ontstaan onharmonische toestanden, zou men kunnen vragen, en duren zij voort in de menschelijke ondervinding? De studie van Christian Science openbaart, dat alle disharmonie of dwaling en haar schijnbaar volhouden, eene foutieve aanspraak is. Op bladzijde 71 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* heeft Mary Baker Eddy geschreven: „Niets is werkelijk en eeuwig—niets is Geest—dan God en Zijne idee. Het kwade heeft geen werkelijkheid. Het is noch persoon, noch plaats, noch ding, maar eenvoudig eene geloofwijze, eene begoocheling van den stoffelijker zin." Gelijk ieder argument van Nehemia's vijanden eene leugen was, zoo is ook iedere aanspraak van zonde, krankheid en den dood eene onwaarheid, welke lijnrecht tegengesteld is aan de waarheid omtrent God en Zijn heelal, den mensch inbegrepen. Nehemia's kracht was gelegen in zijn weten, dat, waar God hem leidde, zijne beweegreden goed en zijn werk gerechtig was, de beweegreden der tegenpartij boos, haar argument foutief en hare bedoeling machteloos was. Mrs. Eddy heeft op bladzijde 368 van *Science and Health* gezegd: „Het vertrouwen, dat de Wetenschap inboezemt, berust op het feit, dat Waarheid werkelijk is en dwaling onwerkelijk."

De bemoedigende woorden, welke Paulus tot de Efeziërs sprak, zijn heden nog evenzeer van toepassing, als toen hij ze neerschreef: „Voorts mijne broeders, wordt krachtig in den Heere en in de sterkte zijner macht. . . . Daarom neemt aan de geheele wapenrusting Gods, opdat gij kunt wederstaan in den boozen dag, én alles verricht hebbende, staande blijven." In deze wapenrusting zijn besloten „het borstwapen der gerechtigheid . . . , het schild des geloofs . . . , het zwaard des Geestes hetwelk is Gods woord." Zou niet dit „borstwapen" juist denken zijn en zuivere beweegreden; het „schild" vertrouwen in Gods almacht; het „zwaard" het verklaren en begrijpen dat „niets is werkelijk en eeuwig—niets is Geest—dan God en Zijne idee"? Aldus gewapend, kan de mensch met vertrouwen volharden, hoe moeilijk ook de omstandigheden zijn waartegen hij te strijden heeft, en hoe lang zij ook schijnen te hebben geduurd. Al volhardende, zal hij in steeds meerdere mate bewust worden van de alles-vervullende en voor-immer bestendige werkelijkheid van het goede, en aldus zal hij in zijne menschelijke ervaring gezondheid, harmonie en voorspoed brengen.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Gemeenschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

City Woods

"Go to the woods, little Son?
There are no woods out here."
He leads me to a spot
Where, sharp and clear,
Against the sky they stand—
A dozen trees or so.
"See? Aren't they near?"

A tiny clump of woods
In the midst of a city's roar;
A brave little patch of trees
With branches high that soar
To catch the breeze and rustle it
Amid the leaves they wore.

Closer month by month
The city creeps.
Dwellings, stores, the railways want more land.
Hard by a lumber yard reaps
Frequent harvest,
Flaunting triumphantly its lumber
Stacked in neat white heaps.

To him it was a forest vast.
To me?
But yes. As I look upward through the trees
The city sounds draw back.
I see
Again the deep, cool woods back home,
With wild flowers blooming
Underneath each tree.

LOIS KING BACKUS

Perseverance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERSEVERANCE is recognized as essential to success in any undertaking. Yet, how often conditions seem to hinder, oppose, and thwart our best efforts! One may be striving valiantly to overcome what seems to be a physical disability, and there may be times when the discordant condition appears to have a persistence that challenges human endurance. There may even come the suggestion that it is useless to continue the struggle. Again, one who is unemployed may put forth his best efforts, day after day, only to meet with an apparently endless series of rebuffs. If one is not alert, there may gradually take possession of his thought a mood of fatalistic acceptance of failure, followed by apathetic inactivity.

How mistaken is such surrender! Suppose the problem were one of applying the rule of multiplication, and some error persistently cropped up in the process of solving it. Would the student give up, baffled and discouraged? Not if he had faith in mathematics. It might be necessary to explore further, adding to his knowledge of the fundamental rules of mathematics. Sooner or later, however, perseverance in applying them would disclose the error and produce the correct result. Likewise, one who is struggling with a problem involving what seems to be a sick body or a sick business will find set forth in Christian Science the rules of right thinking which, when applied, bring harmony and healing.

The words "perseverance" and "persistence" are similar in meaning, and are often used interchangeably. Analysis, however, reveals an important distinction. According to one dictionary, "to persevere is to continue in a given course, especially in the face of discouragement, obstacles, or the like; the word is always used in a good sense; to persist is to keep on by force of will, sometimes (in a bad sense) obstinately, especially against opposition, remonstrance, or the like."

The Bible story of Nehemiah and the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem affords an inspiring example of perseverance. In this case, the opposition seemed to come from persons who did not wish the wall rebuilt. Sanballat and his fellow conspirators tried to hinder and thwart Nehemiah, and persisted in their assertions, threats, arguments, and temptations. Nehemiah, however, stood fast, refusing to be misled, cajoled, or discouraged. He declared, "I am doing a great work," and persevered until the last stone was laid and the gates were in place. Thereupon, it is recorded, his enemies "perceived that this work was wrought of our God."

This story, studied in the light of Christian Science, shows plainly that perseverance is a spiritual quality, exercised in right thinking and expressed in right acting. Before beginning the work, Nehemiah had prayed for wisdom and guidance. He knew his endeavors were righteous. Motivated by a desire to do God's will, his consciousness imbued with a sense of God's omnipotence, he was able to persevere without fear or doubt as to the outcome.

Christian Science brings to troubled humanity, striving to restore and strengthen the bulwarks of health, peace, and prosperity, an understanding of God as Spirit or divine Mind, whose will is supreme. Moreover, this Science, with the authority of Jesus, declares God to be infinite good. Logically, then, God's will for man, his image and likeness, must be continuous and ever present good. A simple faith in this rule of divine Science, with perseverance in applying it, effectively overcomes sin, sickness and lack.

Whence, it may be asked, arise inharmonious conditions with their continuance in human experience? Study of Christian Science discloses that any discord or error, with its apparent persistence, is a false claim. On page 71 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written: "Nothing is real and eternal,—nothing is Spirit,—but God and His idea. Evil has no reality. It is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense." Just as every argument of the enemies of Nehemiah was a lie, so is every claim of sin, sickness, poverty, and failure a false claim, an untruth which is directly opposed to the truth about God and His universe, including man. Nehemiah's strength lay in his knowledge that because God was leading him, and because his motive was good and his work righteous, the motive of the opposition was evil, its argument was false, and its purpose impotent. Mrs. Eddy has said on page 368 of Science and Health, "The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal."

Paul's words of encouragement to the Ephesians are as pertinent today as when he wrote them: "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. . . . Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand." Included in this armour are "the breastplate of righteousness . . . the shield of faith . . . the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." May not this "breastplate" be right thinking and right motives; the "shield," trust in God's omnipotence; the "sword," the declaration and understanding that "nothing is real and eternal,—nothing is Spirit,—but God and His idea"? Thus armed, one may persevere with confidence, no matter how troublesome may seem the opposing conditions, no matter how long they may seem to have persisted. Persevering, he will become conscious in an ever enlarging degree of the all-pervading and forever persistent reality of good, and thus bring into his human experience health, harmony, and prosperity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Harris Tweed

Harris tweed is truly a subject for romance. The beautiful island of Harris is itself a remarkably remote spot to be the origin of such a famous material. Harris is the mountainous southern portion of what is known as the Long Island, lying far out in the Atlantic in the chain of islands known as the Outer Hebrides. In Harris the tweed is woven in the little houses, on small hand looms, and the buyer receives it in a web as immaculate as any lifted straight from the shelf of a great warehouse in the city.

In St. Kilda, where the sheep were black, the tweed woven by the inhabitants, before the island was evacuated, was usually either black or speckled, owing to the difficulty of getting natural dyes; but in Harris, where vegetation is plentiful, the tweeds show a variety of beautiful colorings. In fact, the only dyes bought are indigo and "enbbar"—a bright red dye. Cochineal is also used for the finer shades of red, but it is too expensive to be used freely.

Sometimes a pretty red and white mixture is obtained by boiling in dye a tightly tied skein of wool of equal lengths (usually measured in homely fashion by placing one fist against the other). The tied portions remain the natural color and thus a contrast is made throughout the skein.

Among the many plants from which dyes are extracted for the tweeds are alder-wood, which gives black, ivy leaves which yield yellow, and heather tips which give green. Crotal, or rock lichen, yields brown and, incidentally, gives the unmistakable smell associated with the true Harris tweed. The following lines, from verses by an anonymous writer, convey a real interpretation of what the smell of Harris tweed means to anyone who loves the islands off the west coast of Scotland:

"I met a man in Harris tweed
As I walked down the Strand;
I turned and followed like a dog
The breath of hill and peat and bog
That clung about that coat of brown,
And suddenly in London Town
I heard again the Gaelic speech,
The scrunch of keel on shingly beach; . . .

"With buoyant step I went along
Whistling a Hebridean song
That Ian Og of Taransay
Sang to me one enchanted day.
I was a man renewed indeed
Because I smelt that Harris tweed
As I walked down the Strand."

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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

Travel Talk

California, We Come

Mr. Branson de Cou took his dream-travelers to California in the second of his series of travel talks at Symphony Hall on Saturday afternoon.

Only a few hours after receiving news of the earthquake, Mr. de Cou expressed sorrow and sympathy, which the audience must likewise have felt deeply, and the lecturer's omission of his customary jocular asides sustained the mood.

Beginning his tour in southern Arizona, he deleted the aridity from "desert" and gave through his gorgeous colored illustrations a succulent interpretation of that juiceless word. The undulant contour and delicate coloring of sand dunes, the strange outline of the cacti with their grandiloquent blooms, the fairylike caves of Carlsbad, all revealed a land of natural enchantment. To Wonders of Nature, add Wonders of Engineering, in the Roosevelt and Coolidge Dams.

Mr. de Cou's photographic flower studies are rare. In the perceptive capture of amazing colors and transparency of petals and in the lyrical arrangement of subjects these pictures rival brushwork.

Following the wild, natural beauties of the desert region, the luxuriant cultivated gardens and opulent estates of southern California seemed smug and self-conscious. The lecturer touched briefly on Los Angeles and San Francisco. Mr. de Cou, who usually seeks out the byways, stuck pretty close to the main road. Motoring through the giant redwood forests and along lovely coast lines, he ended his journey in the spectacular Yosemite.

"Old Mexico" will be the subject of the final lecture next Saturday, March 18. M. L.

Fast Train to Return

The Merchants Limited will return to the Boston-New York service this afternoon, according to an announcement made by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. This train leaves Boston at 5 p. m., making the run to New York in 4¾ hours. Another train of the same name leaves New York at the same time and arrives in Boston at 9:45 p. m.

Embassy Official Named

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Mr. Peter H. Flood of Nashua, N. H., starts today for Mexico City where he has been assigned second secretary of the American embassy. His nomination has not yet been confirmed by the Senate so he will serve temporarily as a foreign service officer attached to the embassy.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
844 BEACON STREET—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50
87 ST. STEPHEN STREET—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $65.
114 FENWAY—4-6 rooms, reception hall, bath.
Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Laf. 7040

NEW YORK CITY
309 WEST 109TH STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, shops and theatres. Express subway station and 5th Avenue bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Beautiful 5-room furnished apartment, southern exposure, fireplace, refrigeration, incineration, overlooking college, near church. Porter 1397 or 1380.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

EXPERIENCED mother would board and care for child as her own in private, refined home in suburbs of New York City; references exchanged. X-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745
224 E. 54th St. El. 5-9033

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSESWORKER-COOK, experienced, neat, reliable, white or colored, country, references; call mornings. Spring 7-2768, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AMBITIOUS woman desiring permanent connection; high type book sales work; experience not essential; opportunity to earn good income; commission. MRS. ALLEN, 1207 Chestnut St., 5th floor, Philadelphia.

EXCELLENT opportunity to make good income in spare time; sell unsurpassed quality silk hosiery, direct from factory to friends, neighbors, acquaintances; unusual values bring easy sales; build steady repeat business; new spring colors; liberal commissions; no investment. CHO-SAN HOSIERY MILLS, 299 Madison Ave., Dept. A-1, New York City.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

THE BRIDLE PATH RIDING SCHOOL, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Saddle horses available summer camps and schools; saddle horses and hunters for sale.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C. 83 (Broadway)—Large outside sunny room, adjoining bath, shower; exceptionally clean, quiet surroundings; greatly reduced. Trafalgar 7-7363.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 W. 101st—Double, single rooms, kitchenette; fine environment; elevator; reasonable. ELLIS, Ac. 2, 2912.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Single and double outside rooms; one to four persons; some with semi-private baths.

ROOMS WANTED

MAN devoting considerable time to study desires suitable accommodations in harmonious surroundings. Write Box T-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES engineer or sales representative, 18 years engineering and sales experience, good contacts, automotive industry, Detroit territory. Box X-6, 333 North Michigan Ave., Suite 2900, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN unincumbered, skilled mechanic, desires opportunity connect with established firm or household. JOHN GARDNER, Shore-Road 8-3410.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN Protestant girl desires position as housekeeper or companion in small adult family or just by days. Box H-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

5010 CONN. Ave. Phone Cleve. 3600
Chevy Chase, D. C.
"PARKWAY"
CLEANERS and DYERS
It will pay you to inquire about our profit-sharing plan.
Service to Your Home

Reliance Engineering Company
Incorporated
Heating, Power Piping, Ventilating, Air Conditioning. Engineers and Contractors
E. H. BRANDT, Jr., Manager
1219 EYE ST., N. W. Phone National 7476
All makes of Gas-Fired Heating Boilers Installed

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N W
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET, N. W.
Also 112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

Ladies' Hats of Every Description
Cleaned and Remodeled
Millinery Supplies
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
508 11TH ST., N. W.

Office and Social STATIONERY
Complete Line Office Supplies
"Everything in Paper"
FRANK LEVY
with R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO.
718 13th Street National 1974

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup—Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N W

MABEL HARRELL
All lines of
BEAUTY CULTURE
by experts
1608 CONNECTICUT AVE. Tel. Decatur 2362

MAINE

AUBURN

H. L. GATCHELL
PLUMBING—HEATING
METAL WORK
Agents for the
LYNN OIL BURNER
192 TURNER STREET

WE HAVE SHOES
for Men and Women
from $3.00 up
Fit and Service Guaranteed
VARNEY'S SHOE STORE
50 COURT STREET

Shoes Repaired
Means Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

BANGOR

$30
Is My Price Limit
A lot of men are going to tell us this Spring when buying their new suit.
We have prepared for this and are offering a fine suit made in America at this price.

SMITHSON
HERRICK-MACKAY CO.
12 CENTRAL STREET

Rines Co.
43 MAIN STREET
Coats Dresses Hats
Also Gloves, Bags and Accessories

C. E. LEACH & SON
Meats and Provisions
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
26 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES
Soda Fountain Service with
Special Luncheon Suggestions

LEWISTON

Home Baked Beans
Pea Beans—Yellow Eyes—Kidneys
BROWN BREAD
READY SATURDAY NOON
Lewiston Home Bakery
131 LISBON STREET
Auburn Home Bakery, 182 Court St., Auburn

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
Lamey-Wellehan
LEWISTON

WE INTEND
to carry fancy groceries which cannot be obtained elsewhere. If you desire something exceptionally fine in any line of eatables, go to the
BOSTON TEA STORE
249 MAIN STREET TEL. 153

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Avenue Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
333 North Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7899
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 0395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

MAINE

LEWISTON *(Continued)*

WE SELL
Cities Service Heating Oils
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.
FRED C. McKENNEY
College and Sabattus Streets Tel. 3750

Strictly Fresh Large
Native White Eggs at
FRED I. WILLS
50 ASH STREET TEL. 1000

PORTLAND

Langley's
J. C. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST.
Both famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

TRASK
RADIO *and* ELECTRIC SHOP
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
LAMPS AND SHADES
GOLF AND TENNIS
Just North of Emmons'

Colonial Reproductions
FURNITURE
MIRRORS
LAMPS
R. H. TIPPET
10B N. STATE STREET Tel. 2231

TENNEY
COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

Bartlett's
Fountain and Food
125 WARREN ST. Tel. 1110

500 Envelopes $1.65
printed with name and address. Samples and prices on other quantities on request
Evans Printing Co.
29 SCHOOL STREET

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

—Your Spring Gown—
will fall into lovelier lines over a SPENCER foundation, designed and made especially for you.
M. S. PATTERSON Phone 2413

The FRIENDLY SHOP
SMART HATS *for* SPRING
Agent for Knox Hats, Gifts and Bridge Items.
69 NO. STATE STREET Phone 1816

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel,
Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N MAIN STREET TEL. 525

"Brighten-up"
in a
Silk Printed Frock!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Quality Service Price
CITY COAL COMPANY
11 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 3080

Dew-Drop-In
For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Daily and Sunday Papers
Prop. W. N. Hanson 84 So. Street

Johnson's Market
Fresh Meats and Vegetables
GROCERIES:
Distributors for S. S. Pierce Company
82 PLEASANT ST. Phones 3221, 3222

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON COAL
and N. E. COKE
29 NO MAIN ST Tel 364 and 365

Gordon's Fish Market
Oysters R Now in Season
12 PLEASANT ST. Tel. 594

SHOE FIX
Expert Shoe Repairing
5 SCHOOL ST., Concord, N. H.

Priscilla Garden
Tea Room and Sweet Shop
Prompt Service, Tasty Food
43 NO. MAIN ST., Concord, N. H.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and National advertisers is maintained. 51 RIDDLE ST., Tel. 3436.

Art and Linen Department
At this time we invite you to visit our art and linen department, where we have an unusual display of stamped or hand-embroidered linens.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

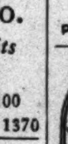
MANCHESTER *(Continued)*


CHAS. B. KEARNS
EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING
NEW ADDRESS: 73 HANOVER STREET

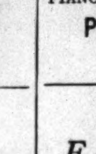

Mrs. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLORS
offer a
Special on
Permanent Waves
$5 and $7.50
446 HALL STREET 3736-W Phone

EVA W. BEMIS
Repairing and Remodeling
Fur and Cloth Garments
Now is the time to attend to your Spring coat
16 CONCORD STREET

E. STUART DAVIS
RADIO ENGINEERING LABORATORY
SHORTWAVE RADIO APPARATUS
OUR SPECIALTY
PHONE 4388-J 383 CHESTNUT ST.

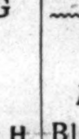

Green Acre Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk.
Home Made Ice Cream Cake, Pies and Cookies.
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

Maser Bros.
Leading Upholsterers
209 Manchester St. Tel. 915


HERMAN C. STACHE
FLORIST
Flowers and Plants for All Occasions.
683 SECOND STREET
Phone 1261

PIANOS MUSICAL MDSE. PIANO TUNING — RADIOS MUSIC RADIO SERVICE
PIPER-McINTIRE CO.
Tel. 208
888 ELM STREET

NEWTON'S
EAT MORE FISH
69 MANCHESTER ST. Phones 11 and 12


Steele's Service Stores
815 CHESTNUT ST. ELM ST.
Phone 296 Phone 4567
We Deliver Everywhere in the City

NASHUA

We Carry a Complete Line of
Birdseye
Frosted Food Products
Blanchard's Boston Branch

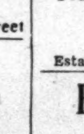
RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

WM. GOODMAN & SON
Top-to-Toe Outfitters
To Man and Youth
Duofold Underwear Interwoven Hose
Tel. 897 261 THAMES STREET

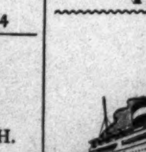
George Bowen
Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

"OVER TO FRIENDS"
For Everything in
Building Materials
52 BRIDGE STREET Tel. 311


Greasons Laundry
The Best in Laundry Service
Phone 2417
38½ THAMES ST.

R. G. BIESEL
Trunks and Travelers' Requisites
Horse and Dog Supplies
LEATHER GOODS
Repairing
Established 1877 256 Thames St.

Broadway Spa
SPECIALIZING
Harlow's Ice Cream
96 BROADWAY Tel. 4389


Dunn's
Flower Shop
117 Bellevue Avenue
Tel. 4390
Greenhouses
24 Freeborn St. Tel. 2150

PROVIDENCE



TICKETS-TOURS-CRUISES

Lee's Dress Shop
Attractive Spring Styles,
Sizes 12-14—$4.95 and up
ALICE BUILDING
236 Westminster St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Company
Incorporated
HIGH GRADE COAL
Also Range and Furnace Oils
Telephone 952

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Doyle - - Florists
"Flowers according to Doyle"
708 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN STREET DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE. at 32D ST.
The New Spring Suits for Women Go Mannish
We Are Showing
Very Smart Models
at $16.75.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 2333

FALCONER'S
3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Try our delicious sandwiches, soft drinks, and that Instant Frozen "Kreamy Kind" of ice cream

EVERYONE HAS, OR SHOULD HAVE, A HOBBY. OUR HOBBY IS REPAIRING
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry made like new, at Reasonable Prices.
BARCLAY'S

NORFOLK

USUAL CONVENIENT TERMS
Willis
FURNITURE COMPANY
"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"
We Solicit the Patronage of Monitor Readers
GRANBY ST., OPP. FLATIRON BLDG.

RICE'S 352 Granby Street

Adorable New Spring Hats
at Temptingly Low Prices
$1.98 to $5.00

Typewriter Sales
& Service Company
WOODSTOCK—UNDERWOOD
Rented $3.00 Month; 3 Months $7.50
Factory Rebuilt Machines $37.50 up.
Portables, all makes.
223 MAIN STREET DIAL 41769


GROVES MARKET
T. W. GROVES JR., Prop.
A complete line of Fancy Groceries, Vegetables, Poultry and Meats.
NO. 1—1317 COLLEY AVENUE
NO. 2—809 COLLEGE AVENUE
NO. 3—3820 GRANBY STREET
Growing Through Personal Service

WRIGHT COAL and
WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

PORTSMOUTH

H. B. WILKINS
COAL and WOOD
Phone 2118 1213 WASHINGTON ST.

RICHMOND

Berry-Burk & Co.
GRACE at SIXTH, RICHMOND
"A Good Store to
Buy Good Clothes"
—for Men
—for Boys
—for Women
Women's Millinery, Shoes and Ready-to-Wear Garments
On Third Floor

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
WOMEN'S
SPORTS APPAREL

RUGS— CLEANED and STORED
VAULTS for FURS and SILVER
W. FRED. RICHARDSON
Security Storage Company
INCORPORATED
3-3573

DIAL 4-8661 Willard Batteries
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

S. H. COTTRELL & SON
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE WOOD

JONES & DAVIS, Inc.
Interior Decorators
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

Greeting and Uplift Cards
Gifts, Hooked Rugs, Handcraft
MARY BEARD SHOP
Novelties, JIG SAW PUZZLES
(sold or rented)
403 EAST GRACE Dial 3-3831

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND *(Continued)*

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

ROANOKE

Have your tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry
& Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

COLONIAL-AMERICAN
NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

B. FORMAN
SONS 418 SO. JEFFERSON ST. BOXLEY BUILDING
Correct Dress for Women

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

THE PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
SEE OUR NEW
Silver Plated Embossed
Bon Bon Baskets
Reproduction

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
"A Merchandising Service that enables you to buy with confidence"

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

Bradshaw - Diehl -
Romer Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
MODERN DEPT. STORE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES:
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ART

JAMES ARMSTRONG
18 Tooks Court, Cursitor Street, London, E. C. 4
Expert Restoration of
Pictures, Coloured Prints, Drawings

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EDGWARE, 10 Miles Oxford Circus—One double and one single room in well equipped house splendidly situated; boating, bathing, tennis, etc.; 2½-3 gns. each with board. WEBBER, Devon Lodge, Lake View, Canon's Park.

LONDON, Upper-Tooting—Comfortable bed-sitting room; £1 per week including breakfast other meals by arrangement; 3 minutes Trinity Rd. Station, 56 Mandrake Road, Upper Tooting, S. W. 17.

LONDON, near Earls Court Station, 4 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5—Attractive guest house, excellent cooking, every comfort, constant hot water and gas fires in bedrooms; moderate terms. Tel.: Flaxman 5665.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered (for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOOKBINDERS

BINDER BOOK
ERNEST A. NEALE
19 and 19a Werrington Street and
87 Stibbington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone Museum 0436, 0437

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Excellently situated guest house for sale (10 letting bedrooms, public rooms, proprietors' rooms, etc.); lease, contents and goodwill only £950. Fullest information from Box M-2209, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GENTLEMAN, many years' experience London Grain Exchanges, seeks connections view extending business. Box M-2244, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—For rest and study with experienced care; near London churches. The MISSES ARMSTRONG & BRANFORD, 119 Lansdowne Road, W. 11. Park 3140.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B. FESTA
85 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agent for Kickernick under-garments

DANCING

TEACHER qualified in every branch of DANCING; students trained, schools visited. MISS EILEEN EVERSHED, 60 Ridgway, Wimbledon, London, S. W.

DRESSMAKING

BIANCA (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville, de reception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel. Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

MODEL gowns copied; blouses, lingerie; London work would be appreciated; recommendations. MRS. DE LABERTAUCHE, 75 St. Albans Road, Watford.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5. (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 3380.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU
Governesses, Secretaries, Tutors, Escorts, Children's Nurses, Domestics of every kind. Each individual's needs carefully studied. 96 Fulham Road, S. W. 3 Kensington 3838
Buses 14, 96 to Queens Elm

THE WAKEMAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
(Mrs. Wallis)
48 Marsham Street, Westminster, S. W. 1
Open Wednesdays and Fridays. Vic. 5413
Licensed by the London County Council

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

ELOCUTION

AMY WINTER
L.R.A.M.
SPEECH TRAINING, VOICE CULTURE, DRAMATIC ART, DICTION TO SINGERS. PLAYS PRODUCED.
Lessons at Cramer's, 139 New Bond Street London, W. 1 Park 4933

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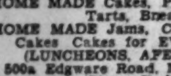
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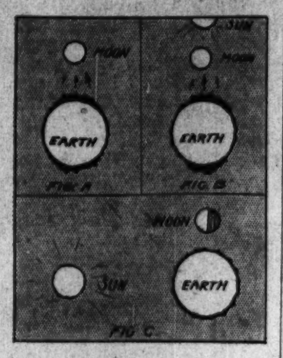
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Daily Features

Worth Knowing



Tides

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Tides on the earth are caused by the pulling power of the moon and the sun; the former being closer to the earth, exerts a force three times that of the latter. When both moon and sun are in a line with the earth (see Fig. B), the combined pulling power results in tides higher than usual—spring tides. When the moon and sun are pulling at right angles (see Fig. C), the tides are lower than usual—neap tides.

The question regarding how there can be a tide on both sides of the earth when the pull is on only one side (Figs. A and B), may be answered by the reminder that the pulling power is exerted not only on the water on the side toward the moon or sun, but on the earth as a whole, pulling it away, so to speak, from the water on the other side. This also explains the two tides daily—the "near side" becoming the "opposite" side in 12 hours.

Odd As It May Seem

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A night patrol—made up of otherwise unemployed former service men is used to supplement the regular police force of Topeka, Kan., thereby giving employment to 60 men.

Switzerland—might well be called the most peaceful nation in the world, as it has had a longer period of uninterrupted peace than any other country.

Candy purchases—in the United States total from $750,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 annually.

The policeman's "billy"—In Indianapolis has been replaced by a rubber mace costing 65 cents—the billy cost $4.80.

Business conditions—are responsible for a fourfold increase in the sale of fishing tackle, according to a wholesale sporting goods store in St. Louis.

The United States—with 6 per cent of the world's population, uses 54 per cent of the world's telephones.

Rime-O-Grams No. 104

Biblical Rulers

Published Feb. 13

Answers:

1.

Huge timbers he shipped
From the hills about Tyre,
To help carry out
A wise ruler's desire.
(Hiram)

2.

His name is the same
Either forward or back;
His reign of long years
Showed good deeds no lack.
(Asa)

3.

He sat with his queen
In Shushan, the palace,
And learned with dismay
Who bore the Jews malice.
(Ahasuerus)

4.

Obeying at once
Elijah's command,
King and army escaped
Ere rain drenched the land.
(Ahab)

5.

An Assyrian king
Upon Judah descended,
But through prayers of Isaiah
Invasion was ended.
(Sennacherib)

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Miss M. L. Deutsch, New York.
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Miss M. Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Miss M. Terry, New York.
Samson Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. Martha Walker, Scranton, Penna.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

THE true philosophy of life is to endeavour to realise our aspirations—to live our best thoughts, which, like wandering angels, visit us in our better moments.—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Hymnal Notes

No. 43

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SCHUBERT'S Abendlied (Evening Song), No. 43, appears also in the German Christian Science Hymnal, as No. 63, with a version of "A glorious day is dawning." The words used here, "Come unto me," are by an English writer, William Chatterton Dix (1837-1898). They are well suited to the melody, with its sweet, persuasive eighth-notes, leading to the restful half-tone. The perfect ease of a Schubert melody is in this tune, with modulations as natural and right as the blooming of a flower.

Schubert spent his brief life in Vienna (1797-1828). His work ended when he was thirty-one, the age at which Beethoven was but beginning his mightiest music. That Schubert could have advanced far beyond his youthful self, his Unfinished Symphony shows. This was left unfinished apparently because he could not at the date fitly express the beauty that crowded upon his inward sight. His piano music is loved, but it is by his songs that Schubert sways the hearts of all humanity.

The composing of "Hark, hark the lark"—on the back of a menu amid the noise of a restaurant—is typical of the amazing spontaneity of his songs. He left no laborious notebooks. These songs, with their exquisite and "inevitable" modulations, seem to have flowed to the paper of their own volition. Of no other composer have we so few letters or biographical details. He has left us only his music, to tell us what he was, under that awkward, shy exterior.

He was the first to make his accompaniments an interpretation of the poem, and he played these accompaniments like a master, with his stubby fingers. Lovely as his melodies are, they sing with deeper effect against this background of beauty. Here the brook is flowing through the piano part, under the Questioner's lament; and there, as in "The Wanderer," mountain and valley shine, or ring with echoes of home. The imitation of sound in the "Erl King" gives the steady hoof-beats and the contrasting voices of father, child and stranger. Perhaps most beautiful of all is the "Serenade," with an accompaniment as of light strings, heard also in "Who is Sylvia," sung by the young gentlemen of Verona.

Schumann's tribute to Schubert really tells his life story: "Everything that he touched turned to music."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Coming" in I Cor. 15: 23 (Mrs. E. L. D.)—The correspondent writes:

Recently I read that the word "coming" in I Corinthians 15:23 ("afterward they that are Christ's at his coming") is a mistranslation and should read "presence." This, to my thinking, would be a happy translation, if true.

"Coming" in this verse translates the Greek *parousia*, literally "a being near." The Greek word is derived from *pareimi*, "to be near at hand," compounded of *para*, "near," and *eimi*, "exist."

A literal reading of the passage from the Greek would be, "after that, those of the Christ in the presence (or appearing) of him."

Magi (Miss M. B. C.) — *Ma'-ji* (both vowels long).

Macedonia (Miss M. B. C.)—*Mas-e-do'-nih-a* (first *a* short, *e* as in create, *o* long, *i* short, second *a* as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Synonym (Miss M. B. C.)—*Sin'-o-nim* (each *i* short, *o* as in *obey*).

Ethereal (Miss M. B. C.)—*E-the're-al* (first and third *e*'s as in create, second a bit more sustained as in key, *a* clipped as in *account*). Not *ih-thih'-rih-ul*.

Adamic (Miss M. B. C.)—Accent the second syllable, *A-dam'-ik* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, *i* short).

Strength (Miss M. B. C.) — Give the full *ng* sound; avoid *strenth*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: The modern benefactor is not the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but the man who puts two men to mowing the grass where one mowed before.

Punch: Henry Ford, according to news item, began life without shoes. Well, so did the rest of us.

Judge: Technocracy, according to its spokesmen, will do away with money. It has this in common with capitalism.

Humorist: An American business man who is said to be worth $8,000,000 told an interviewer that he was taken away from school at the age of 10. Many small boys have impressed this fact on their parents.

In Lighter Vein

The Exception

A small man was holding forth on humanitarianism.

"My friends," he said, "you should never in any circumstances strike a child. I've brought up six boys myself; so I know what I'm talking about."

"Six boys!" exclaimed one of the audience. "And do you mean to say you haven't laid a hand on one of them?"

"Never," declared the lecturer, "except in self-defense."—*Christian Advocate.*



Pearson's

"If you want to catch that 8:15, Horace, you'd better run."

The Short of It

Visitor (in editorial rooms): "What do you use that blue pencil for?"

Editor: "Well, to make a long story short, it's to—er—make a long story short."—*Labor.*

Misunderstood

Customer: "Any celery?"

Cockney Waiter: "Very small, sir. We 'as to rely on tips from gentlemen like yerself, sir."—*Pearson's.*

Good Headwork

Dense Maid (to lady of house): "How do you make noodle soup?"

Lady of the House (sharply): "Use your head."

Making Them Feel at Home

"I have a swell new invention that will enable congressmen and other politicians to speak naturally the first time they talk over a radio."

"What is it, a microphone shaped like a hat?"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AS A woman and her two stepdaughters were leaving church after an evening service, they were stopped by an elderly couple, very modestly dressed, who inquired the way to a certain part of the town, a seaside place on the south coast of England.

One of the girls cheerfully replied: "Come along with us; we are going that way ourselves and can help you."

The elderly people thankfully accepted, and on the road they said they were stopping in the place for the winter months as it was too cold for them at their home up north. They were already feeling better for the change, but missed their relations and friends.

On arriving at a certain corner, before a simple little house, the stepmother kindly said: "Won't you come in and have a bite of supper with us? We are just poor folks, you know, but glad to have you."

The couple hesitated, then accepted. Before leaving, the man invited the three women to tea the following Sunday at a very select hotel but the stepmother answered: "No, no, it is much too expensive there! . . . You come here again, instead."

At their next visit, the elderly pair found out that the older girl was a waitress, that the younger one was a dressmaker's assistant, and that the mother was employed in a restaurant. Their one great ambition was to start a small boarding-house of their own, but times seemed bad, and they had no money.

To their astonishment the man, smiling first at his wife, said quietly: "We have plenty as my business up north brings me in a good income. If you can find a nice house near the sea we shall advance the necessary funds—on condition that you take us both as boarders every winter."

Two years have elapsed since this happened. Simple kindliness on the part of three good women has brought them their heart's desire; and a kindly man and his wife have found a comfortable, loving winter home.

For the Scrapbook

Chinese Proverbs and Maxims

Just scales and full measure injure no man.

A wise man adapts himself to circumstances as water shapes itself to the vessel that contains it.

The thatched cottage where one is merry is preferable to a palace where one weeps.

Pearls and precious stones are not good to eat or drink.

There are customers for all sorts of goods.

Govern yourself, and you will be able to govern the world.

He is happy who knows his good fortune.

It is better to suffer an injury than to commit one.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 109

Heavenly Bodies

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
He swings in his orbit
So close to the sun
That in eighty-eight days
His journey is run.

2.
Most familiar of all
Constellations, we think,
He offers to gazers
A heavenly drink.

3.
In a luminous band
It arches the sky;
As a radiant mist
It appears to the eye.

4.
Named after a canine,
He glows iridescent,
Outshining other stars
In beams opalescent.

5.
Regard this bright group
Of sisters, I pray,
At a most rapid rate
They are travling away.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 109."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Is America Ready?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in his economy message, has put to Congress—and to the country—the fundamental and irrepressible question of the present crisis. Are Americans ready to have their Government function in a genuinely national manner, preserving and promoting the welfare of all the people, or must it continue to be controlled by partial and local interests? Do they desire it to remain a debating society or will they have it organized for effective emergency action? Already the House of Representatives has given the needed answer, and the nation looks hopefully to the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt asks for no dictatorship. No abdication of democracy is involved in the grant of temporary powers he requests. A dictatorship rests on force. It ends only when control of the army changes. The authority the President asks will be bestowed by Congress and can be withdrawn by it. Actually it is authority which should reside in the Executive permanently, and which does in other democratic countries. Mr. Roosevelt draws the line clearly in his message:

> The proper legislative function is to fix the amount of expenditure, the means by which it is to be raised and the general principles under which the expenditures are to be made.
>
> The details of expenditure, particularly in view of the great present emergency, can be more wisely and equitably administered through the Executive. The flexibility of the measures which I am proposing is not only practical but proceeds along the road of constitutional government.

Indeed, nowhere except in the United States have the budgetary powers sought by Mr. Roosevelt been taken from the Executive. In countries like Britain and France such authority is normally exercised by the Cabinet, and today England's National Government wields far wider powers.

Historically popular self-government was developed by Parliament's "power of the purse." The people's representatives learned to control the king by refusing to levy taxes until he agreed to their policies; traditionally they found no derogation of their liberties in any desire he might have to economize. And modern governments have found it wise to let the Executive plan expenditures.

That is the intention in establishing an executive budget. But in American practice, the budget carefully prepared and submitted by the President is usually only something for Congress to tear up. The resultant wreckage is the survivor of a conflict of local and minority interests. It bears the marks of log-rolling and the taint of the pork barrel.

This archaic system is partly responsible for the nation's present plight. If Congress, in face of a potential deficit of $5,000,000,000 by next year had been able to withstand the demands of veterans and officeholders and to effect any real economies there would not now be so urgent a necessity for executive use of the ax.

But more than economy is at stake. It is a question of whether the Government can function quickly and firmly to preserve its own stability and to carry through the measures essential to economic recovery. Proof of the purpose and power to make just curtailments in the $1,000,000,000 annual grant to veterans is of even greater importance than the cuts themselves. Firm assurance that federal administration will be reorganized and its expenditures reduced is worth more just now than the money saved. If the Government can only show that it is master in its own house and intends firmly to set that house in order, confidence will be regained.

And when confidence comes again general recovery will begin and many of the afflictions under which government and people labor will evaporate.

Many observers have felt that the country turned the corner some months ago in an economic sense, but politically it has continued to drift. In the last few days President Roosevelt's bold manner of taking command and the people's eager response have awakened hope throughout the world that America is ready at last to lead a general advance toward happier days. If the people will only answer rightly the question the President has now put before them—and will make their answer unmistakably clear to Congress—that hope will be confirmed.

Prelude to Spring

OLD winter, fair summer, robust fall—these are old friends. They come, and go, and come again. But spring is a newcomer every year. It is because she is a newcomer, perhaps, that men and women begin to think of her long before she pauses at their gates. People act that way about persons, too. They prepare by only minutes or hours for those friends who make regular visits. But for days before the welcome stranger arrives they are busy at heart to make him welcome.

So every year, about the time of the first thaw, some stray wisp of a thought rides in on the creamy wind. You count the dripping icicles, shading your eyes from the warming sun, and note that the rain barrel is brimming. And the boards in the back-yard walk are black and soggy and shining in contrast with the dull and tarnished snow. Of course, those faithful planks may be out of sight by tomorrow, hidden somewhere under an interminable whiteness as the sun may be behind an unyielding gray. But you will have recognized the prelude to spring.

Even where the pavement seems never to end, where buildings stand shoulder to shoulder in impregnable phalanxes, and one has to look at traffic lights oftener than one may look at the sky, the first faint notes of that prelude catch the ear. And they do so despite the fact that one cannot hear the rippling of a car-track rivulet. Nor feel a turflike resiliency in cement sidewalks.

If one were to read in the delicate tints, the warm breezes, the new-found sunshine—indeed, in all those impressions to which the senses are subject—the reason for mankind's joy in the spring season, he would incompletely interpret the pleasant signs. It is not so much that the leaves are such a tender green as that they are new, not so much that the rivulets sparkle—as indeed they don't in city streets—as that they move with renewed freedom, not so much that the birds sing as why they sing. It is that the manifestations of spring are in tune with men's perennial desire for newness of thought, that the streams of spring run in rhythm with those constant inward streams that carry off old fears, old hates, old wants; that the leaves unfolding overhead are not more numerous than the fledgling aspirations that men can no longer hide.

Some may say this is an idealist's delusion, that the warmth and color of the season produce a response which men confuse with hope. For such as say so, it may be true. But those who work and play in the promise of a spring not yet arrived know better. For they have tasted all its joys—at least once—between blizzards. And they have been busy at heart ever since to welcome them.

It's Stylish to Be Safe

STYLE changes in motordom go beyond those affecting the body and chassis design of the vehicle itself. With spring coming on apace, motorcar maintenance advertising reveals a fundamental and significant style change of quite another character.

No longer is its theme one of exhorting the car owner to have his automobile overhauled from stem to stern in anticipation of an extremely active driving season just around the corner. Instead, service stations and repair shops—with the fullest indorsement of motor vehicle and traffic officials—are advocating that motorists bring their cars around for that maintenance attention which will assure the correct operation of their safety features. Making the car safe to operate, then, is the fashion for the spring of 1933.

There are a number of circumstances which foster the hope that the new style will be popular. The most emphatic is that there never was a time when the average age of motor vehicles in service was higher. Cars which would have found their way to the junk heap under more favorable business circumstances still are traversing the highways every day. Time and service have taken their toll of brakes, headlights, steering mechanisms and other safety elements of these cars which, even in their original condition, lacked the power and durability of the same controls as designed in later models.

It does not follow, of course, that an old car is unsafe merely because it is old. Its owner, however, should recognize that its present condition may leave it less safe than it could be. If so, the remedy lies in conforming to the style of car care advocated for the spring of 1933. Any car fit to be on the road at all is not too old to be modernized to this extent at least.

Alliances and Counter-Alliances

THE consolidation of the Little Entente—Yugoslavia, Roumania and Czechoslovakia—is an inevitable reply to the rumors of the formation of a Triplice in Europe. Whether there is an alliance or not, it is widely believed that Italy, Germany and Hungary have an understanding on common policy; and politicians who have shown themselves pacific, notably M. Herriot, have betrayed some anxiety. France has actually hinted that Russia may, as in the pre-war days, serve as a counterweight to Germany, and in its recent treaty with the great northern power seems to have such a development in view. It is, however, among the smaller nations of central Europe that there are most misgivings.

The Little Entente was formed as a defensive association. Its members felt that individually they were comparatively feeble, and that the territories allotted to them might be claimed by the defeated nations. They united to protect the status quo. It is impossible to say that the motive was not, in the circumstances, legitimate; but it had the unfortunate effect of perpetuating the notion of particular alliances in Europe. Always against particular alliances, there have been pitted counter-alliances; and although it was argued that the Little Entente was different, since it was directed against no other nation, yet the conception of a balance of power as opposed to the conception of the League was preserved, especially as France too entered into a series of accords, more or less of a military character, with its smaller neighbors.

For a few years the Little Entente appeared to be drifting apart. The League conception was prevailing. But now a number of events have caused a tightening of the bonds. It is useless to disguise the existence of a feeling of menace in Europe. Not only are there these suggestions of a new triplice, but there is also the advent of Hitler with a more aggressive foreign policy. The difficulties that undoubtedly beset Yugoslavia and Roumania have been exploited, and it is rumored these countries are ripe for disruption and revolution. Weapons of war unquestionably have been dispatched from Italy via Austria, destined for Hungary, and the attitude of the great powers toward this rearmament must be considered vacillating.

In these conditions the three nations of the Little Entente decided to create a stable organization, with a permanent committee, and with a secretariat whose headquarters would be at Geneva. Now they announce that instead of being merely a group constituted by parallel alliances, they are a unified international organism. It is noteworthy also that a bridge will be built across the Danube, connecting Roumania and Yugoslavia.

The opportunity is taken, in nationalist quarters in France, to demand a general welding of alliances against the growing demand for a revision of the treaties. It is argued that the revisionists rely on the division of the former allies, and their diplomatic tactics have been to break all attempts to maintain a common front. While they are themselves framing accords for action, they are engaged in disuniting those nations which stand for the status quo.

The tendency of Europe to form alliances and counteralliances, and thus to separate into two camps, is obviously retrograde. The system leads straight to a balance of power, which is necessarily precarious, and which it was the mission of the League of Nations to replace. So far these are only tentative movements. The choice is not yet made. But the time is at hand when the choice must be made between a balance of power and the League.

Courage Unshaken

TO CALIFORNIA in its hour of need the American nation extends its profoundest sympathy and prays for a speedy rehabilitation. As events show that outside aid is required, such assistance is certain to be swiftly given.

Although the tremor shook the coast line for some 200 miles, extending from San Diego to Santa Barbara, its chief force seems to have been localized to a comparatively restricted area, Long Beach and Los Angeles bearing the brunt of the shock.

With characteristic energy Californians have immediately applied themselves to aid the stricken. Volunteer surgeons and nurses have flocked to the scene from all parts of the State and United States marines have, with their usual promptitude, jumped into the breach to lend their help.

Incidentally, the rumors of spreading epidemics appear to be without real substantiation. It will be recalled that similar reports were widely circulated at the time of the San Francisco earthquake, although subsequent statistics proved that during the period immediately following, the mortality in that city was below normal.

From the débris of the devastated sections will speedily rise newer and finer cities than before. That has been the history of California in the past. Greater disasters have always been faced undismayed and met with a cheerful fortitude that has been the admiration of the world.

A commendable self-reliance is indicated by the reports at hand, which state that the communities affected are seeking loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation rather than making appeals for gifts.

Homes may be razed and tall buildings made to quiver, but the splendid courage of the people of California remains unshaken.

Daughters Solve Dilemma

GIRLS at Wellesley College 25 years or so from now are going to have a tough time getting more money from home when matinée favorites and symphony concerts have lured the monthly allowance from its lair.

Appealing epistles couched in terms that would have wrung tears—and shekels—from present-day papas will leave stern parents of the future calmly cold. Pausing briefly in his business correspondence the paterfamilias of the 1950's will turn to the dictaphone:

> Re your request for pecuniary assistance, your mother desires me to remind you that when she was at college, instead of writing home for money, she wrote home, sending money. In the circumstances, therefore, it is impossible, etc., etc.

For be it forever recorded that with self-denying fortitude which can only be described as touching, girls at Wellesley—and probably at many another institute of learning—are passing up the pastry shops and mending runs in stockings so Dad, whom a banking holiday has left either broke, or bent, may have the wherewithal to buy a bit of lunch. Millionaire fathers inured to regard feminine stationery bearing the college town postmark as merely another touch from Helen now eagerly rip the envelope open and grin with relief as a $2 note flutters upon the desk.

Of course, only a misanthropic cynic would dare to hint that any really nice daughter for an instant harbors the thought that there may be something in the adage about casting your bread upon the waters. Still, in those approaching halcyon days that loom ahead, grateful present-day fathers who are millionaires, and fathers who are not, will probably turn an even more indulgent ear than before when Helen writes of a perfect duck of a hat that has captured her maiden passing fancy.

Editorial Notes

Friends of Mr. Herbert Hoover now believe that instead of waiting through nine leisurely months to decide which of several important invitations to activity he will accept, the former President will be found up to his elbows in some sizable job in a few weeks. They represent Mr. Hoover as beginning to realize that he is altogether unfitted through lack of training for the thing that had seemed so pleasant to him in contemplation—the taking of a long rest.

Audiences at one Boston theater certainly are getting their ups and downs. The theater's double bill as advertised in the newspapers is: "From Hell to Heaven" and "Parachute Jumper." Patrons may be relieved that the return trip apparently terminates on earth.

The deduction seems entirely logical that banks which have been so energetically keeping themselves liquid should be able to meet all the reasonable demands of a rainy day.

Still, for a while cold cash seemed to be one of the most solidly frozen of American assets.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Newspaper Without Advertising

THE unfortunate demise of David Lawrence's United States Daily in Washington recalls to my recollection the Day Book published in Chicago some sixteen years ago by E. W. Scripps, and which, because of its refusal to accept advertising, was known as the "adless" newspaper. Not that I would imply that Lawrence rejected advertising in his endeavor to establish a newspaper of record, but unhappily the advertisers to a very great extent rejected his plan. Scripps, however, went systematically to work to make the test as to whether a newspaper could be published without advertising to support it.

The editor of the Day Book was Negley D. Cochran of the Scripps organization, who tells the story of it in one chapter of his biography of E. W. Scripps, just published by Harcourt, Brace & Company, a valuable book for the student of journalism, but less "salty" than Gilson Gardner's study of Scripps. The reason for the experiment was the desire of Scripps to find out whether it was going to be possible for a poor man to establish a newspaper, or for a group of poor men, having some great message to give to the world, to secure a medium of publication of this character which they could control without the expenditure of the millions commonly supposed to be necessary for the successful foundation of a daily.

Leaping at once to the conclusion of the experiment, it may be noted that when it was abandoned because of war-time conditions, Mr. Scripps was thoroughly convinced of its practicability and wrote to its business manager:

> The steady though slow growth indicates inherent soundness of the proposition as a business undertaking. It would indicate that about two more years are required to bring the circulation of the paper to a self-supporting point. It also indicates that after that point has been reached each succeeding year should add about $5000 to its profits. At the end of twelve years the profits would amount to $30,000 a year, or a fair return of income on an investment of half a million dollars.

The paper was thirty-two pages in size, of a tabloid form, equivalent, according to its editor, to four pages of an ordinary paper. It sold for one cent to the public, the publisher getting a half cent from the newsboys. At that time newsprint was selling for about two cents a pound, and the publishers got fifteen papers out of each pound. They made a gross profit, therefore, of five cents a pound on their paper. Practically the proposition was to cover this white paper, on which they made a profit, with printed matter that would so appeal to readers that the sales would be large enough for the profit to cover all the expense of making a paper. The expense of publication was limited to $2500 a month, exclusive of the print paper; an utterly absurd sum, of course, when compared with the expenses of a normal newspaper.

* * *

It was estimated that when its circulation reached 30,000 copies daily the paper would make a profit of $100 a day. When it suspended publication it had a circulation of 22,804, and the steady increase in sales gave assurance that the 30,000 limit would soon be reached. The method of getting circulation was curious. Immediately upon the establishment of the paper solicitation for subscribers was begun in the city blocks immediately contiguous to it, so that the least possible expense would be incurred for delivery. For a long time subscriptions of people at a distance were refused, and they were told if they wanted the paper they would have to come to the circulation office.

An illustration of the wisdom of the maxim, "Despise not the day of small things," is furnished by the fact that the daily average circulation for its second month of publication was seventy-seven. Neither Scripps nor Cochran, however, was in haste to make money out of the proposition, and so they worked away at it until the attainment of 15,000 circulation so excited them that they planned the erection of a building—a plan which was summarily ended when war broke out. As soon as one block was fairly well covered the next block was taken up, and so the circulation was gradually extended from the immediate neighborhood of the publication office to at least all down-town Chicago.

As fast as possible the circulation solicitors were followed by others who asked people who would not subscribe, or who had stopped the paper, what was their complaint. Mr. Cochran notes that one woman said that the size of the paper was too small to wrap her husband's lunch in, and curiously enough exactly the same reason had been given to Scripps fifty years earlier when he was trying to establish the Detroit Evening News in its original small form. This experience reminded me of that of a friend of mine who, publishing an evening paper in Toledo, discovered by personal inquiry that the things in the newspaper which the women in that city found most interesting were the bargain sales at department stores and the death notices. The former taste would, of course, count heavily against an adless newspaper.

* * *

Probably the adless paper, even more than the normal paper of today, tempts its proprietor to make every possible sacrifice of dignity and refinement in order to secure mass circulation. The normal paper seeks mass circulation in order to have something to sell to its advertisers. The adless paper would have to have mass circulation in order to make a profit on the white paper which is its only stock in trade. And as mass circulation is obtained only by the appeal to what may be justly regarded as the less intelligent section of the community, the temptation of the publisher thus wholly dependent on sales, would be almost irresistible. As I remember it, this was the appeal that the Day Book made. A facsimile in Mr. Cochran's book, by a coincidence which seems curious today, shows the glaring headline on the first page:

SAM INSULL'S DREAM
OF UNIFICATION

One Vast Public Utility Trust to Which Commonwealth Edison Will Supply the Juice—Unified Politics Controlled by the Same Influence

That was in the issue of Thursday, March 16, 1916. Seventeen years later, with Insull exiled to Greece, this expresses a curious dream of a capitalist, just as perhaps the Day Book itself was only the eccentric dream of a man rich enough to play with paper, type, and presses.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Defense for the League in Manchuria

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his "Watching the World Go By" in the Monitor of February 20, Mr. Abbot made some statements to which exception, it seems to me, might well be taken.

Speaking of the Sino-Japanese quarrel, he said, "And again if the League within the last ten days had not rejected Japan's face-saving proposition for conciliation under the Lytton Report, the whole matter might be peacefully disposed of now in a comparatively brief time."

I have been following the news about the Far Eastern crisis with much interest, and I am sure I have read nothing about Japan offering conciliation under the terms of the Lytton Report, if by that is meant that she accepts the terms of the Lytton Report, one of the chief provisions of which is that Japan recognize Manchurian autonomy under Chinese sovereignty.

It happens that I have before me a version of Japan's "proposition for conciliation," that gives quite a different impression from that I gained from Mr. Abbot's article. In the Foreign Policy Bulletin of February 17, Mr. T. A. Bisson writes, "Under the spur of these drastic recommendations [the rumored report of the subcommittee of the Committee of Nineteen of the League of Nations], the Japanese Government, on February 8, signified its willingness to accept the original text of the December 15 resolution [to which Japan had demanded amendments unacceptable to the Committee of Nineteen], with certain conditions. It still excepted non-League members from a conciliation committee and added ambiguous phrases, the effect of which was to maintain Japan's stand for direct negotiations and the maintenance of Manchoukuo. On February 9, in answer to this overture, the Committee of Nineteen demanded a clear-cut written statement from Japan accepting the restoration of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria, and added a verbal warning against aggressive moves toward Jehol Province. Rejecting this demand, the Japanese Government instructed its delegation at Geneva on February 13 that Japan would adhere strictly to its policy of the recognition and support of Manchoukuo. The Committee of Nineteen thereupon approved the full draft of its report and summoned the League Assembly to consider the recommendations contained therein on February 21."

The second statement in Mr. Abbot's article to which I would take exception is this, "It is wholly probable that had there been no League of Nations, the two parties to the quarrel would have composed their differences within ninety days after the Mukden episode of Sept. 18, 1931."

If by this Mr. Abbot means peace at any price, then we must grant that peace might have been made—just as peace was made in 1915 when China was forced to accept the "twenty-one demands" of Japan, which form the basis for the present war.

Such a peace could, however, never be a lasting peace, and the League of Nations stands, in ideal at least, as the embodiment of the "unified opinion of the nations" (to quote Mr. Rufus Steele) for right and justice.

One might also disagree with Mr. Abbot's implication that there is no sovereignty in China. According to Prof. William Ernest Hocking, "Sovereignty is most simply understood as the acknowledged right and power of final decision in public acts." As a Monitor editorial, "Nationalism Via Invasion?" of February 18, pointed out, the problem in China "is immense because nationalism is contrary to the ethos of this people with 4000 years of continuous history back of them," but some authority in China has always been implicity acknowledged by the other nations, and is acknowledged today. A. H. H.

Cambridge, Mass.

The final proposition of the Japanese to the Committee of Nineteen of the League of Nations, which followed proposals and counter-proposals for drafts under which discussions of methods of conciliation could be conducted, offered to accept as the basis of conciliation the principles and conclusions of Chapter Nine of the Lytton Report in so far as they were applied in a way "to harmonize with the events which have taken place." The quoted words were practically taken from the report itself. They asked also that certain modifications be made in the League's declaration so that it would not appear to constitute a pre-judgment. Both of these propositions were declined by the Committee of Nineteen, and efforts at conciliation were thereupon abandoned. Whether the committee was wise or not in thus shutting the door upon Japanese overtures for conciliation is a matter concerning which there may be differing opinions.

Why are we to expect a "lasting peace" to result from the League's action? Thus far, each month that the League has concerned itself with this quarrel it has seen it intensified. An attempt to enforce the findings of the Lytton Report by the application of sanctions would probably result in the extension of the war far beyond its present Asiatic limits. Prof. James T. Shotwell, head of the division of history for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said in an address at Columbia College this week:

> The League of Nations, in putting Japan in the wrong, in creating a dividing line with the world on one side and Japan on the other, unconsciously adopted the conflict technique that will always fail. The implication of force to police the world toward agreement will not succeed. We must try to find that measure of agreement which substantially coincides with the belief of both parties. That is the basis of permanent peace.

As to sovereignty, Professor Hocking's definition implies some individual or organization with the "power of final decision." No such power exists in China today. Any sovereignty exercised over either Chang Tso-lin, or Chang Hsiao-liang in Manchuria in the past was purely shadowy. Today the authority of the Republic is more widely disputed than ever in its history. Local authority in China is well defined and generally acknowledged. National authority now applies only in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Ankwei. According to the China Year Book, there are twenty-eight provinces in all. If foreign recognition were withdrawn, this limited sovereignty would collapse. What the powers associated in the League really think of the sovereignty of China is clearly indicated by their stubborn refusal to surrender extra-territoriality. W. J. A.

To Prevent Hoarding

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To meet the present emergency, I desire to add to the publication of a letter in The Christian Science Monitor under the title of "Bonds for Unemployment Relief." Namely, an enactment of legislation that would recognize the hoarding and hiding of United States currency a crime against our Government, in so far that such hoarding and hiding impoverishes and tends to tear down the financial structure of the nation.

The enforcement of such an act would come under the head of the Internal Revenue Department, and, if need be, permit an individual to hold in reserve only a portion of currency not in excess of the actual requirements contained in their latest internal revenue income tax return, and all other moneys in hiding to be replaced by United States interest-bearing currency bonds issued for the purpose, thus placing the billions of hoarded money into actual circulation through the requirements of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the benefit of the banks impoverished through the criminal hoarding of United States currency.

The requisite to meet the need is apparent to all, namely, a restoring of confidence, and with this purpose in view, and with all the now hoarded currency in the hands of the Government in exchange for government bonds, will make it more apparent that the Government will be able to freely declare itself as back of every bank and depositor. A statement from the Government of this kind would immediately restore confidence, and instead of withdrawals, would bring about deposits, and this confidence will restore the active function of banks through the activity of circulation, the life blood of national prosperity. S. K. ROTHSCHILD.

Detroit, Mich.